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Leslie's

ESTABLISHED 1855



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The Schweitzer Press

GOING SOUTH

The Largest Circulation of Any Ten Cent Weekly in the World

In This Curious World

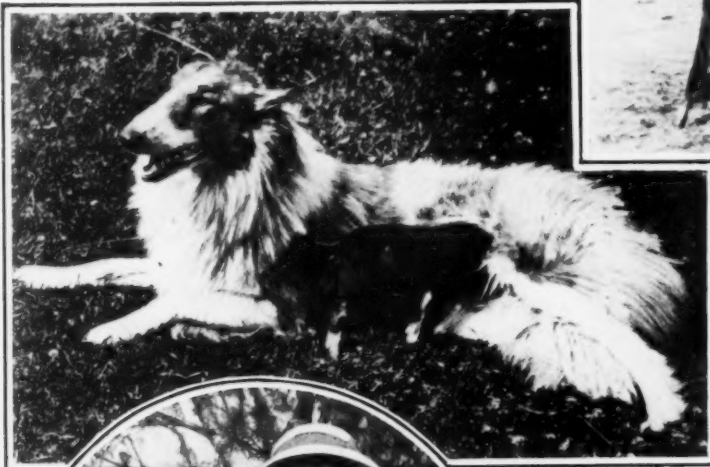


A CURIOUS STONE FOUND IN THE NORTH CAROLINA WOODS



THE MOOSE IN HARNESS

A team of moose caught young in a Canadian lumber camp and trained to drive. They were such a novelty that their owner sold them at a fancy price.



SCOTCH COL-LIE MOTHERS A PIG

An unusual photograph from Vancouver, Wash., where the animals are owned by a rural mail-carrier. The easy pose shows there is no faking here.



A monster sweet potato, weighing over 15 pounds, which nature fashioned into animal form near Tampa, Fla.



AN INDIAN JOKE

This monument, with a statue of Chief Keokuk, has just been dedicated at Keokuk, Iowa. On Halloween night, before the statue was in place, some

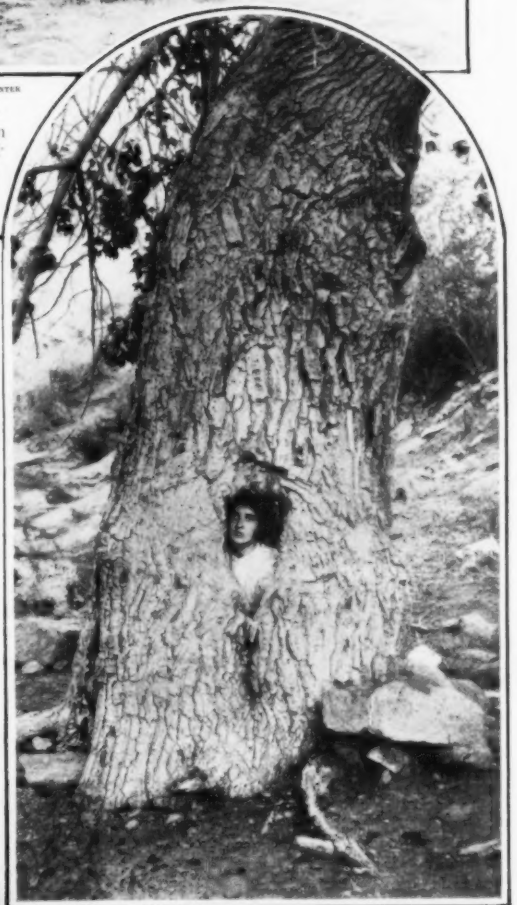
A FREAK BEET FROM FLORIDA

A curious freak from the vegetable world. The photograph was taken at Palatka, Fla.



A HAY-MAKER WHO WAS BADLY STUNG

This hay-field near McComb, Ohio, was so badly infested with bumble-bees that the farmer had to put on a thick winter overcoat, with a collar fitting closely against his straw hat, to protect him while he was mowing the hay. The correspondent does not say how the horses were protected.



BEAUTY IN A RUSTIC FRAME

A picturesque photograph made in the Colorado mountains near Boulder. The tree is an old cottonwood.



jokers took a cigar-store Indian and hoisted it up on the 30-foot pedestal.

AN IDEA FOR CARNEGIE PEACE WINDOW

A fox-terrier who nursed a kitten and mothered it as dutifully as if it were a puppy. They live and sleep together constantly in the home of C. W. Brewer at Vancouver, Wash.



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Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, January 29, 1914

No. 3047

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It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.



WAR VETERANS OF GREECE AND THEIR FAVORITE PAPER

At the breaking-out of the late war waged by Greece and the Balkan States against Turkey thousands of patriotic Greeks hastened back from the United States to fight for their native land. Owing to their intelligence and bravery, the Americanized Greeks were among the best soldiers in the Grecian army and aided materially in the triumph of the Greek arms. The accompanying photo shows a group of these men eagerly reading copies of LESLIE'S WEEKLY while they were returning to this country on board a transatlantic steamer. The incident indicates that LESLIE'S is so popular with many of the foreign part of our population that they read it with the greatest interest when they come across it abroad in order to keep up with what is going on in their adopted country. With "all the news told in pictures" on its pages, they readily post themselves on the important happenings of the world.

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Told
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Still Waiting!

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's *Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

New York, January 29, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Rest!

PRESIDENT WILSON has returned to Washington from his vacation at Pass Christian, Miss. We rejoice that he has come back with strength renewed, the hard lines of anxiety smoothed from his face and the ruddy glow of health on his cheeks. This is what a few weeks of rest, change and relaxation have done for one overborne by the cares of state and keenly appreciating the heavy responsibilities of our greatest office.

Rest, repose and relaxation are alluring words to a tired president. They are just as alluring to the weary man or woman in the shop, the counting room or the bank. Everybody and everything must have, now and then, a period of rest. Perpetual motion is the illusion of the inventor and the delusion of the dreamer. Even trees and flowers must shed their leaves and rest, while winter reigns, before budding into life anew.

So do the busy people of the country need a rest. What would they not give for a brief relief from rampant, radical, upheaving legislation at Washington? Hundreds of thousands who voted for a change in the administration because they believed in a downward revision of the tariff would have reversed their votes if they had foreseen what has followed.

Tariff revision and currency reform were regarded as necessary. It was felt that they might unsettle business for a brief period until trade and commerce could adjust themselves to new conditions, but the country wanted them and President Wilson met the demand. Let him rest on his laurels.

After the special session of Congress, continuing almost a year, we are now having the regular session promising to last another year. The first thing it proposes to do is to continue the endless tinkering with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, so as to make it harder for big business than ever before.

Give business a rest. Give prosperity once more a chance. This may be a vain appeal to the demagogues who think they are in the saddle, but the people are beginning to understand that a demagogue never has filled a pay envelope. The nation's cry is for industrial peace. Let Congress listen. Let President Wilson lead. Open wide the doors to Prosperity that stands waiting at the threshold.

Stores want business, not new laws; labor wants work, not legislation; capital wants investment, not investigation.

Let us have peace. Give business a rest.

A Warning Voice

THE people are sick of radical legislation and business is anxious to take a new start and go ahead. The corporations are obeying the law. Proof is found on every side. They are meeting the most exacting requirements in a spirit of fair and honorable compliance with every ruling, no matter how much hardship it may involve. Let them go on and make the fight to win our share of the world's commerce.

With a reduced tariff, and increased free trade, we must seek foreign markets or close our shops. During the past three years we have been winning foreign markets handsomely. The expansion in our exports, of farm, mining and manufacturing products has been unparalleled in the commercial history of our times. All this has been concurrent with the development of what has been stigmatized as "big business."

The expansion of our exports would have been impossible without an expansion of big business, yet we are encouraging one and seeking to destroy the other. The heaviest advances in wages and the most noticeable lessening of hours of toil, the widest distribution of pension funds and profit-sharing plans have come while these great business organizations were being built up. Are conditions better to-day while these great corporations are being torn down than they were before?

What good is being done by keeping up the relentless fight against big business? What help has this been to the consumer? It has not reduced the cost of living. It has not opened a single factory, or added a name to the payroll. Is it being done merely to show the politician's power? Let the Democratic party realize its opportunity, and as

Ex-Senator Bailey said it will lay the foundations for a long lease of power.

The inconceivable folly of continuing the present program with shops closing and business marking time is admitted on all sides. The note of warning sounded by that strong and steadfast supporter of President Wilson, the *New York World*, in these significant words is commended to the consideration of Congress.

The country needs time to adjust itself to the legislation already enacted by the present Congress, and many of the amendments proposed to the Sherman act spell another long period of litigation, with no definite promise of beneficial results. Let it be remembered that if business depression follows careless trust legislation the discredit will fall in fact upon the Tariff and Currency laws, to the undoing of most of the good already accomplished.

A striking evidence of the fair intentions of our manufacturers, of their good will toward the Administration and their purpose to aid in the success of the new Tariff Law is found in the resolution unanimously adopted at the recent Annual Meeting of the American Protective Tariff League, as follows:

Resolved, That the League urges every manufacturer and every merchant and every other factor in national prosperity to give every support possible to public confidence and work out and solve the new problems of industry under the Underwood Tariff Bill, as best they may. Whatever may be done to check the constantly increasing number of unemployed and overcome the obviously bad bargain, in international trade conditions, made by the present Congress, we hope will be done before the learning of the "New Freedom" lesson becomes too expensive nationally and entails more suffering and want than is actually necessary to convince the public of the economic errors in the theories which caused the Underwood Free Trade Bill to be passed by the Congress.

Bear in mind that this is the resolution of a Republican Protective Tariff Association. Its significance is obvious.

The Social Evil in Europe

A BOOK has just been issued by the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York which will modify the popular view in regard to the social evil in many respects as well as become the basis for every new movement towards eradication. "Prostitution in Europe" is the result of two years' expert and unprejudiced study of conditions by Mr. Abraham Flexner.

The popular notion has been that an abandoned woman's career is terminated by an early death. Mr. Flexner finds, on the contrary, that many eventually give up their immoral life and take up some decent occupation. White slavery, or the systematic trading in innocent girls, has been looked upon as a world-wide condition, yet as a matter of fact the system does not exist in Europe at all. Mr. Flexner's European experience disproves also the fatalistic view as regards the continuance of the social evil, and upholds the conclusion of the Chicago Vice-Commission and every other scientific study of the matter, that prostitution as it exists to-day need not be accepted as a condition from which there is no permanent and complete relief.

Segregation, which still has advocates in this country, is no longer attempted by any European city, the disorderly house being looked upon as the most objectionable form that the evil can take. Not only is this true, but police licensing and regulation of immorality is rapidly dying out. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Belgium still retain it, but the system is decaying. Another interesting discovery is that in no town where police regulation has been abolished has it been detrimental to public order, the only orderly towns being those without such regulation. As the outcome of his two years' study Mr. Flexner holds that prostitution can be affected for better or worse by laws and institutions, that police repression alone cannot stamp out the evil, and that much must depend upon education and social amelioration.

There has been a great deal of loose thinking upon the subject of commercialized vice. Mistaken notions have to give way before basal facts. The book marks a new era in the treatment of the problem. When Mr. Flexner's similar study on "Prostitution in the United States," together with Mr. Fosdick's book on "European Police Systems" have appeared, these three, in connection with Mr. Kneeland's "Commercialized Prostitution in New York City" already published, will constitute a basis for a comprehensive program for the stamping out of a great evil from the standpoint of laws, the police, education, social and economic reforms.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose interest was awakened by his service as foreman of the special grand jury which investigated the white slave traffic in New York city in 1910, deserves the gratitude of all social workers for making possible these four original investigations.

The Plain Truth

BUSINESS! Our always esteemed contemporary, the *Saturday Evening Post*, enters a gentle protest against the pessimistic reports of the business outlook. It points out the enormous expansion of the iron and steel business during the past nine years, and says the present reaction gives no cause for uneasiness. It argues that as we are doing much more business than we were five years ago there is no reason to be apprehensive because we are doing something less than we did six months ago. But how our esteemed contemporary would shiver if its circulation and advertising during the past six months had shown a constant declining tendency! It does make a difference whose ox is gored.

ANSWERED! A Louisville bank recently sent out 167 letters to jobbers and manufacturers, covering 39 lines of trade, inquiring as to conditions in the respective industries. Most of the answers referred to radical legislation, and too much of it, as the greatest menace to prosperity. It is significant that a better feeling in business circles came as soon as the protracted special session of Congress adjourned. It has come to pass that when Congress opens its doors the workshops begin to close, capital to call a halt on new enterprises and idle labor to wander in the streets. Yet Congress is the servant of the people and not its master. If it fails to recognize that fact it will be taught a bitter lesson by the voters at the first opportunity.

PRISON! A famous writer just out of the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., after serving his sentence, is telling terrible stories of his personal experience in prison. Encouraged by this recital, a similar tale about Sing Sing prison is being published. Prisons are intended to punish and to reform those who have been convicted after a fair trial. Punishment is never pleasant. Sometimes we fear it is unprofitable. Prisons are not clubs, hotels, or boarding houses. We doubt if any prisoner on his release has been satisfied with his treatment or reconciled to the stern discipline necessarily imposed on a miscellaneous crowd of offenders ranging from thieves to murderers. Those who are gifted with the pen can take their satisfaction by denouncing their treatment. The rest can follow the suggestion of the late Judge Grover to one who was offended with the action of the Court and "swear at it."

PREDICTION! Leader Underwood is a brave man, and we like him. He recently said in Congress that "before the coming elections next fall, there will be an industrial awakening that will put to shame the panic-preaching brokers who cry disaster in order to bring about depression." This was said while the *Daily Iron Trade*, of Cleveland, was officially reporting that 1,270,000 iron and mine workers were idle with a monthly wage loss of over \$60,000,000 because of "the astounding depth to which the business depression, and especially the iron and steel business, have sunk in the past six months." The same journal reported that in the automobile industry between 50,000 and 75,000 men had been laid off. On the other hand news dispatches reported the resumption of work in a number of steel mills; also a cut in wages, and the statement was broadly made that before prosperity could be expected to return there would have to be a liquidation of labor which would reestablish the low wage scales of fifteen years ago. That the workmen in the iron and steel industry feel apprehensive is evidenced by the fact that many thousand employees of the Steel Corporation have voluntarily entered a protest against the government's effort to disintegrate that great industrial combination. However, Mr. Underwood's prediction is well worth pasting in our hats, to remember, if it proves to be true. If not we can put it in our pipes and smoke it.

INTERLOCKING! The most prosperous country in the world is Germany. It is reaching out for the trade of the world and is getting it. It is the sharpest competitor of England, France, Russia, Austria, Italy and the United States. Its flag is on every sea and its merchant vessels are in every port. Its commercial travelers and bankers are building up a wonderful export business from South Africa to South America. Is there a reason? We destroy big business and Germany builds it up. We refuse to protect our industries, while Germany increases its protective tariff; we refuse subsidies to our shipping, while Germany confers the most liberal bounties on its steamship lines. Now we propose, by law, to forbid our directors of great banks from serving on more than one board, while German banks, by the use of the interlocking plan, have developed the finances of that great empire to a marvelous success. It is refreshing to turn away from the silly nonsense of those who denounce interlocking directorates and read the sensible comment of one of our most thoughtful and experienced bankers, Hon. A. Barton Hepburn. He says, "Where a man is connected with credit he cannot know too much about the industrial, financial and transportation situation of the world. His position on several directorates broadens his views. His elimination as a representative on the Board would narrow his judgment and views." What could be more sensible, logical and conclusive?

The Proving of Petersen

By LADD PLUMLEY

HEMPBURN, owner of the largest coal and lumber yards of the town took a trip to Chicago to engage a bookkeeper, and Petersen came back with him. Hempburn was a close-mouthed old merchant; if he knew anything of the history of his clerk he never told, and Petersen never talked about himself.

"He's a retired sea-captain, likely enough bit by a shark," such was the suggestion of Miss Van Tassel, the school-mistress, lingering at the window of the post-office the second year of the coming of the man of mystery.

"Blamed if I think so," replied the postmaster. "He ain't got the walk of a cork leg; from what I reads a shark bites a leg off clean. His left is kinder squeeged round. Then he's as trembly as a pup in the snow. It's always been my idee he's been in some shooting trouble and had to go to prison. I once read that prison shakes the nerves and makes a man closer with his mouth than old Hempburn."

"And that fearful scar!" exclaimed Miss Van Tassel.

"As I said," repeated the postmaster, "it must have been a shooting trouble, and I ain't anyways sure that he hasn't killed his man; maybe, you can't tell, maybe he's done away with more than one in his time!"

After a moment, as if to let his opinion sink in deep, the man within the window continued, "But that doesn't explain why the letters he sends and gets go and come to so many places. The last was post-marked the 'City of Mexico,' and awhile back he sent one to 'Bridgeport, Conn.' I disremember lots of the others, though last summer it was places in Europe—'Paris,' 'Berlin' and 'St. Petersburg.' And when he first came to town most of his mail come from South America—names I ain't seen since I was a kid and studyin' geography—'Rio Janeiro' and 'Buenos Ayres' was two I remember. 'Take it all in all,' concluded the postmaster, 'there's a sight more mystery hanging round him than I'd like to have hanging round me!'"

And for years after Petersen came, nobody knew any more about him than they did the day he dropped his twisted leg to the ground from the back that had brought him and his battered brass-bound trunk from the railroad station to Miss Plympton's boarding-house.

From the first day that Miss Plympton attempted to lift the lid, but found it securely locked, the landlady always wondered about the trunk. And on occasions, when she allowed a privileged friend to examine the room at the top floor back, she would remark, "Maybe it's a pirate's chest. And look!" she would exclaim, pointing to the legend painted in red on the end, "Keep in plain sight—Personal Property of Jacob Petersen."

Always the spinster would jerk a shocked thumb toward a picture over the bed, and shaking her head, as one who sorrows over the depravity of others, and lowering her voice, she would ask, "What do you make of that?" And no one could ever make anything of it.

The photograph showed a very pretty girl in the tightest of tights and a spangled blouse drawn in at the hips. Raised above her head the girl of the tights held a heavy whip, and her tense attitude and determined face could not have been more tense and determined if she were threatening death itself, in a horrid shape lurking just beyond the frame of the picture.

"And such a makeup!" would exclaim the horrified Miss Plympton. "It's a disgrace—that's what I say, it's a disgrace—and I ain't afraid to be overheard any time and anywhere. I tell you I feel just ashamed to have such a show on the walls of my house. But then he pays his board that regular, and he hardly ever opens his mouth about anything, so what can a body do? But he's mighty curious in lots of ways, and he daren't sleep in the dark; must have lots of light in his room or he goes crazy-like. I got him one of those little night lamps from the ten cent store. It's saving of kerosene, but he wouldn't use it; said it didn't make light enough. And nobody needn't tell me that such a man hasn't a lot to answer for somehow and some way."

There are in every town men who live almost as solitary a life as if they were a Crusoe on a desert island, doomed to loneliness, and whom their fellows look upon as having somehow forfeited the right to society. From the beginning it was so with Petersen. If, with a grimace, perhaps the town might have swallowed one or two of the bookkeeper's eccentricities. But the pirate's chest, the silent mouth, the fear of the dark, the scandalous picture of the girl in the tights, the letters to and from all parts of the world, the scar from temple to chin—really, it was impossible for even the most charitable not to believe that Petersen had left some terrible crime behind him when he took up his tasks as Hempburn's clerk.

But the coal and lumber merchant only smiled his silent smile when gossip spoke of his bookkeeper, and once a month Petersen took supper in solemn state in the old homestead at the top of the hill above the rows of coal sheds and piles of lumber. And between the parentless granddaughter of the merchant and Petersen a close companionship began with the first supper at the big house, and strengthened and strengthened until every Sunday afternoon of fair weather it was the usual sight to see little Bertha, accompanied by her limping and silent companion, wandering along the streets or across the meadows back of the lumber yard; for both man and child had a love for birds and flowers that was fairly a passion.

Give a man a reputation for mystery in a country town and every boy will scorn, harry and persecute. Boys are in the savagery of life; they represent a sort of Stone Age next to the beginning of civilization in their cycle. They are generally as cruel as the fear of parents and punishment

allows. And the boys, without an exception, held to the opinion of one, Sam Rawlings, who, within a week of Petersen's coming, remarked, "Gosh, but it's awful to be such a 'fraidy cat!' He and his fellows came to look on the old clerk as their rightful prey. Personal bravery they groveled before and worshiped, but for things as were current rumor of the bookkeeper they had a contempt not to be put in words. Limping painfully with the help of his sticks down the main street, Petersen could not have been ignorant of the grimaces behind his back, at which men and women smiled as they passed him; and he would have had to be deaf indeed to fail to hear the catcalls that followed him on his daily journeys to and from his place of business.

Petersen seemed to fear everything that lived and moved but he feared certain dogs with a fear that was actual terror. Small dogs and large dogs of colors other than yellow brought no great fright; but let a dog be both yellow and large, as was a St. Bernard, docile and friendly, that lived on the street with the old man, and he would put himself to every inconvenience rather than meet the dog face to face. Nothing so delighted the boys than an encounter of the trembling man of the canes with the St. Bernard. While Petersen would shrink against the fence, and the dog would sniff at the twisted legs, his master turning away his face to hide his smiles, the boys who beheld the entertaining sight would hoot and laugh their delight.

In the spring of the third year after Petersen's coming, the barns and sheds of the town and country around blossomed forth overnight with a riot of colors such as had never before been seen by the wisest of the freckled citizens that stood before the decorations in delighted amazement.

Radiant creatures hung by the tips of their gilt slippers from dizzy heights, suggested by purplish clouds or supported only by the clouds, poised themselves in soul-enrapturing curves above an abyss where clowns turned white masks upward.

"My gosh, fellers!" exclaimed a delighted boy. "Yer don't suppose they really has the nerve to do them stunts?"

"That ain't nothin'!" remarked a connoisseur of shed decoration, backing from his fellows so as to get the full sweep of the wonders. "My pa says as how in New York he seen a girl shot clean out of a cannon!" The connoisseur swept a disappointed hand back and forth. "There ain't nothin' doin' here like that!" But the criticism was followed by a sigh; it is all very well to boast of wonders that have passed before the eyes of a parent, it is a thousand times better to behold such wonders for yourself.

Up the street, crossing the line of vision, shakily limped an old man. At a corner he paused for a moment opposite the next of the rainbow blotches and gazed upward as if at something distressing and even abhorrent.

One boy howled like an Indian. Even at this considerable distance it could be observed that Petersen brought himself swiftly erect, as if from an electrical shock.

"He's seen a ghost!" exclaimed a boy.

"Where was Petersen when the light went out!" yelled another scuffer. But the magnet of the marvels of many colors drew all eyes back to the fence; one and all they resumed their rapt contemplation of the coming wonders.

The great day drew near. The papers said that the circus train would back into the coal and lumber yards on a certain Saturday at ten. And at nine of that Saturday morning a special of bright-colored cars, glittering with gilt clattered slowly across the main street of the town. Men in gorgeous uniforms were on the platforms; flags fluttered; pandemonium reigned. Blasts from the locomotive shook the air; shouts from the excited spectators answered back; a steam calliope rent the sky with a caricature of the Star-Spangled Banner.

The train could be heard slowing down beyond the crossing, and the entire non-invalid boy population ran ahead and were lined up at the switches before the locomotive came to a stop.

"Gee, it's goin' ter be a sight!" shouted an enthusiast, throwing a ragged cap into the air.

All became heart-throbbing excitement. Steam escaped from the engine; the bell warned the crowd that forgot to keep away from the track. A bellowing from a car of sacred India bullocks mingled with the trumpeting of elephants, and hoarse, coughing roars told those who knew that somewhere, was one, at least, of the yellow tribe that mankind centuries ago christened the "King of Beasts."

If the boys could have known it, there was again reason for their contempt for "'Fraid-cat Petersen." If they had not been so immersed in the joys of the circus and had looked toward the office of the coal-yards they could have easily discerned a pallid old face pressed against the window, and if they had been nearer they could have seen that the bookkeeper had a more than usual severe attack of the "shudders," as the boys had given it name.

As soon as the largest of the elephants had slowly and cautiously placed first one and then another of its huge, padded feet on the great gang-plank and had lowered its immense bulk to the ground, he became a battering-ram for shunting the other cars to the place of the disembarkation of the living freight.

Entrancing sight! Shouts of rapture greeted the strenuous performance; the advertising man of the show must have known a thing or two. Boys, men, and even little girls pushed up close, making two human hedges at the sides of the lane of the elephant's labors.

At last a cage of monkeys seemed about to conclude the astonishing spectacle. It was duly rolled to a truck of many flags, the monkeys chattering and the spectators laughing. But the monkey-car was not the last, there was one more. The boys thought it must contain another cage of monkeys, but when it had been lowered by the elephant to the side of a van—the most splendid in gilt of all—it could be seen to hold but one great cage on wheels, over the heavily barred door of which were the words, "Ajax, the King of Beasts."

The king did not seem to be feeling very well that morning. As the elephant shunted the car along the siding Ajax let out a series of rumbling remonstrances that almost lifted the caps of some of the smaller boys. Kings of that sort need no sceptre or guards with drawn swords to inspire respect.

"He's awful cross this morning," said a keeper in a fringed suit of buckskin to a companion. "He always was a bad lion," replied the other.

It was just then that something happened. Two keepers were afterwards discharged for carelessness, but that was a locking of the lion's door after he had stalked out. As the car came to rest opposite where the gorgeous truck and the ten white ponies in scarlet trappings waited, and the elephant gave one more mighty shove, the door of the cage swung open.

Like a rapidly moving picture, the men, boys, and children scattered as if the lion's cage were an exploding dynamite bomb. In twenty seconds the more agile had pulled themselves to the top of the piles of lumber and the others had fled wildly to the farthest corners of the yards. All but one little girl.

If the greatest of the tribe of felines do not have the power of charming their victims it is hard to explain what had happened to little Bertha, the granddaughter of the owner of the yards and the playmate of Petersen. She had gone down to join the crowd and in the excitement had become separated from her companions. She had been directly below the cage when the door had swung open, and rigid, as if paralyzed, she stood facing the lion, her eyes fixed upward and her face as if frozen in terror.

The great beast growled again and again, slipping forward and crouching as if about to spring, the corners of his mouth slobbering and twitching.

The keepers declared afterwards that they had raced to a rear car for firearms. They certainly disappeared when the door of their captive swung open, and they knew that the lion was a murderer in a silky coat; a murderer more dangerous to face, with or without weapons, than a wounded tiger in his lair.

Suddenly, from the office of the yards an old man came leaping unevenly with the aid of two canes. It seemed astonishing that such a twisted body and legs could make such speed. And as he rapidly drew near he shouted at the very top of his voice. At the first shout the lion, crouching low, leaped to the ground; then, with his head thrown back and his nose twitching, he stood motionless as if carved in yellow stone, but his tail thrashed its tawny brush against his flanks. He gazed toward the leaping man, not toward the child.

The horses harnessed to the van had turned against a pile of boards, straining on the straps and snorting with terror. Above, on the timbers the men and boys made not a sound; they were as silent as the watchful beast and the palsied child below.

Petersen gained a position not ten feet from the lion. Those who were near him told afterwards that he seemed to increase in statue and that he showed his teeth, his eyes glinting like sparks. Throwing himself forward on one of his canes, he raised the other high in the air and brought it down with a dull crack on the lion's nose. The blow was followed by a nerve-gripping snarl.

"Turn, you beast! Turn, Ajax, turn!"

Petersen leaned forward, the scar livid and the rest of his face pallid and set as of marble. The lion's bristly lips curled back, the froth dripping to the ground and the pointed fangs gleaming; but the bulk of buff slowly turned toward the car, while the eyes of the twisted, shaggy head still remained fixed on the man.

"Up, Ajax, up! You would, you brute! then take that,—and that,—and that!" With the words a series of savage blows fell on the lion's rump.

An upward-sliding mass of yellow disappeared into the car, and with unexpected agility Petersen lifted himself to the door of the cage and snapped the bolt with the precision of one who had done it many times.

Five minutes later a trembling, old man, muttering incoherently to himself, limped painfully toward the office, little Bertha sobbing at his side and her hand clutched around one of the sticks. Behind the two followed closely those who would henceforth be Petersen's worshippers; boys that in future would count it the greatest honor to follow humbly, a rearguard to their hero.

"It's Jake Petersen!" exclaimed the man of the fringed suit, coming from an unknown seclusion; and in answer to the questions of the crowd he added: "The old man never knew what fear was. He had an only daughter that he was bringing up to the animal business. One night they were training Ajax—they talked about shooting him but they never have. Something happened to the wires and the electric lights went out. It was a long time before the keepers came. There stood Old Jake swinging his iron prod and keeping the lion in a corner of the cage,—and the girl's dead body was in another corner. The old man was tore up something fearful. Some one told me he was clerking it in this town. But say, he hasn't lost his nerve!"

The City of Two Million Lamps

By IRVING CRUMP



NEW YORK'S SKY LINE AT NIGHT

A remarkable view of the lower part of Manhattan from the East River. The large structure to the right is the new Municipal Building, midway is the tower of the Woolworth Building, and the highly illuminated tower further to the left is the Singer Building.

WITH a 45,000,000 candle-power smile, Father Knickerbocker greets the night. And this smile, radiating from the world-famous Great White Way, from the flashing arcs of the river front, from the glitter of Coney Island, from the arches of twinkling incandescents on the four East River bridges, and from one of the best street lighting systems in the world, makes Manhattan and its surrounding boroughs the brightest spot on earth. It is calculated that 2,000,000 lamps are used to attain this result.

Coney Island, in the summer-time, of course, stands out in a night panorama of the greater city. When going full tilt in mid-July, the resort lights the heavens with at least half a million lamps which, it is estimated, radiate 8,000,000 candle-power. The Great White Way is next in line with its 1,500 signs, its show-window lights, its street arcs and its hurrying throngs of auto and street-car lights. Here is furnished approximately 6,000,000 candle-power of the city's nightly illumination. Aside from the displays of the White Light district, there are 4,000 electrical signs in Manhattan. These contain 750,000 lamps which contribute 6,000,000 candle-power to the general glare. Brooklyn has 2,000 electric signs to its credit, which are responsible for 1,000,000 additional candle-power; and the street lighting system of the five boroughs, which is composed of 84,000 high-powered arcs and incandescents, radiates a total of 16,000,000 candle-power. To this must be added at least 8,000,000 candle-power reflected from exposed lighting, such as shop windows and building decorations.

But of all this lighting the street illuminating system of the municipality is by far the most interesting. A regiment of lamp lighters turn on the street lamps of the city in about 15 minutes. And almost as soon as "Johnny Lamp Lighter" has completed his work, men enter the field to care for the city's lighting. They are the members of the night patrol, whose automobiles travel from street to street all night long, looking for defective lighting.

To-day the city's lighting is accomplished through the employment of six different types of lamps, which include arcs, incandescent lamps, flaming lamps, single-mantle gas lamps, inverted-mantle gas lamps and naphtha vapor lamps. The three types mentioned last are used entirely in lighting the outlying districts of the city, and the parks, although large incandescent lamps are gradually taking the place of gas-mantle lamps in park lighting.

A seventh form of lighting, however, is soon to be introduced in New York City lighting, and lighting engineers predict that it will ultimately supplant the incandescent and gas lamps and possibly the arcs. This new unit, which was only recently perfected, is known as a nitro lamp. It is similar in appearance to the usual form of incandescent lamps, but the bulb is filled with nitrogen. Some few years ago the tungsten lamps were put on the market to give three times as much light as the old form of carbon lamp on the same amount of current. City lighting men say now that the new nitrogen lamp will double the best tungsten lamp efficiency.

Ten years ago New York's street lighting was far from superior. It was characterized by experts as inadequate, unsymmetrical and entirely out of date. Open-flame gas lamps were in the majority, with mantle gas and arc lamps mixed in.

In response to a general demand for better street lighting all open-flame gas lamps were discontinued. The arc lamps were practically doubled in number at street and avenue intersections and symmetrically arranged



WASHINGTON AT NIGHT

From his place in front of the sub-treasury in Wall Street, the Father of His Country looks out on streets where night is marked by silence rather than by darkness.

as often as possible on street house lines. Mantle gas lamps were put on existing lamp-posts on all residence streets where arc lighting did not exist.

This was the beginning of a decade of the hardest kind of work by the city's engineers and central station men. One unit after another was tested and perfected, or tested and rejected according to its merit. Fixtures were improved, too, and every little detail and intricacy resulting from the geographical peculiarities of New York worked out until the system finally reached its present effectiveness.

As for its electric signs New York surpasses every other community in the world both in number and variety of electrical advertising devices. Fifty-five hundred signs are recorded in Manhattan alone, while in Brooklyn there are 2,000, mostly of a smaller type.

The history of electric sign advertising does not extend over a period of more than two decades. It is exactly twenty-one years ago that the first fixed display made its appearance in Manhattan. This was a huge block-letter sign which advertised real estate. The sign was erected on the building then occupying the site of the Flatiron Building and the evening it was illuminated for the first time Madison Square was crowded with curiosity seekers. About two years previous, however, a politician with a desire for

something novel in the way of publicity had an electric sign-constructed which spelled out his name in huge block letters. This sign was erected on a large truck along with a small dynamo and other electrical equipment necessary for its illumination. A string of twenty horses in gay trappings was hitched to the truck and a few nights before election the politician in question organized a torch-light procession which, headed by the truck and electric sign, swung up Broadway. But the procession came to an abrupt end when it reached Thirty-third Street and Broadway, for the constructors had forgotten about the city's elevated railroads, and had built the sign too high by several feet.

From this humble beginning electrical advertising has developed into a gigantic industry. The variety of electric signs in Manhattan ranges from the famous chariot race, which by the way is soon to be torn down, to girls whose electrical eyes wink knowingly and babies who shed electrical tears. There are men who box and play golf, Spanish girls who dance, kittens that play with spools of glittering thread, automobile wheels that splash electrical mud and bottles that pour glowing streams into electrified glasses. All these and more blaze forth along the Great White Way and the side streets of the district between Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

Electrical signs are not confined to this district, however, as there are many large ones in Brooklyn and some of high quality in 125th street district. The cost of the electrical displays is beyond calculation. Some of those along Broadway were installed for as little as \$3,000 and others have cost many times that amount.

The nightly electric bill for street signs cannot be accurately estimated. Some of the larger signs contain from 3,000 to 5,000 lights while the chariot race at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street is made of 20,000 four candle power lamps. This is probably the largest sign in Manhattan, but it is eclipsed by one on the river front in Hoboken which contains 30,000 lamps.

The lights used for display and advertising purposes go far to give the city its brilliant appearance at night but they are really of little importance as compared with more prosaic but necessary street lamps. When one is told that within a period of 15 or 20 minutes each evening in the greater New York more than 90,000 street lamps are set atwinkle the figures are almost staggering. Mere number of lamps is not the only factor that contributes to a well lighted city. The proper distribution and arrangement of the lights is really of first importance. During the past decade New York has approached this problem in a scientific and systematic way. All new lighting is worked out mathematically on proper illumination designs. When a design is completed temporary lighting units are installed and the plant is subjected to actual test before being given permanent form. Frequently the plant is varied several times before satisfactory results are obtained. The faults of the old lighting system, installed in by-gone days, are being corrected as fast as possible.

C. F. Lacombe, chief engineer of the Lighting Bureau, said recently in a public address that if the city were to be thrown back, in a day, to the lighting of a decade ago, a riot of dissatisfied citizens would not be improbable.

Certainly nothing contributes to a greater degree to the safety and welfare of the citizens than adequate lighting of the city streets, and in this respect New York stands first in America.



BROOKLYN BRIDGE A BLAZE OF LIGHT

The great connecting link between Manhattan and Brooklyn never knows what darkness means. As daylight fades the brilliant arc lights are turned on.

Plain Facts about the Tax on Your Income

By CAMPBELL MACCULLOCH

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is a second of a series of interesting, timely and educational business articles for men and women which will appear in LESLIE'S. The first of the series was published in the issue of last week and was entitled "Something for Nothing" by Louis B. Jones. This article has attracted wide attention because of its clear exposition of a subject of practical importance to business men generally. The statement herewith presented of the workings of the new income tax law was submitted by the author to Hon. Cordell Hull, Representative from Tennessee, who was the author of the Income Tax Provision of the Tariff Law. Mr. Hull's comment was as follows: "I have read your article with interest and enjoyment and find that it is substantially accurate and contains many practical illustrations calculated to shed much light upon the operation of the new law and to be of real service to all who may read it." The third of the series of business articles which will appear in LESLIE'S next week will be contributed by Elisha Flagg, under the title of "The Fair Way to do Business."

SINCE the income tax became a law last October there has been a more or less constant effort to becloud the plain meaning of it. Any number of absurd applications of it, and dozens of stupid attempts to confuse the operation of the law with moral issues which have no bearing upon it have been made.

The income tax law is not particularly complicated. There is nothing in it that need cause confusion of thought, or that cannot be understood by anyone who will take the trouble to give it and the Treasury regulations soon to be published proper consideration. Couched in formal, legal language as are all laws, it is as plain and simple as such a law can be, and it is intended solely to benefit the American people.

For convenience the collection of this new income tax has been arranged in two divisions. The first requires a personal statement or return of an individual's gross income, and this is to contain his or her claim for deductions, which will then leave the net income, upon which the tax is levied. The second division comprises what is known as "collection at the source," which simply means that the tax on certain classes of income is taken out automatically before the taxable income reaches the person to whom it belongs. In this analysis of the new law, only incomes of \$20,000 or less will be dealt with, omitting all consideration of the law as it applies to corporations, stock companies or associations.

The first question of interest is necessarily the vital one of who is to be taxed. Broadly the law says that every person residing in the United States, whether or not a citizen; every citizen of the United States residing abroad; every person, whether or not a citizen, residing abroad deriving an income from American business, whose income is more than \$3,000 in the case of a single individual, or \$4,000 in the case of a married person living with husband or wife, shall pay a tax of 1 cent on each dollar of net income above the amounts named. In addition to these amounts noted, the law will not collect on certain classes of income, such as the proceeds of life insurance policies or annuities, interest on United States bonds, interest on bonds or obligations of States, counties, schools or municipalities, salaries of officers or employees of States, counties or municipalities. If you are the Governor of a State, the mayor of a city, a school-teacher, a policeman, fireman, stenographer in municipal employ, court officer, etc., you need pay no tax upon your income from those sources. But, if you own any number of private water bonds, enjoy the rental of property, etc., you are expected to pay the tax upon this extra income if it exceeds the amounts named above.

While the new law seems extremely broad when it describes all persons, etc., as subject to tax, yet by the time it has finished with its various exemptions but a small fraction of the people of the land will be affected by it. Careful calculation shows that of the hundred million inhabitants of the United States but one in two hundred will be required to pay an income tax. In other words, the law will reach but a trifle over 450,000 persons. If you are one of that number you will be expected to make a personal statement or return of your income, and the officials will deduct the amounts the law says you may deduct, and you will pay 1 cent on the dollar of what remains.

Where "collection at the source" is provided for, there is a difference in the method of collection. Certain moneys forming incomes are taxed generally irrespective of their ownership before being distributed, and the law puts the burden of claiming exemption from the tax on the owners of the securities affected. This will be done by filling out and filing with the debtor, or corporation that will pay the income, a blank form claiming exemption. If this is not done the tax will be automatically collected.

As an example, Miss Amanda Brown, a school-teacher living at Sewickley, Pa., and receiving \$800 a year from her work, has ten \$1,000-dollar bonds of the People's Gas & Improvement Company, left her by her uncle. These bonds draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent. each year. When it comes time for Miss Brown to clip her coupons and present them for payment, it will be necessary for her to fill out one of the forms, pin it to the coupons, and turn these into the bank for collection after making a personal statement of ownership in addition thereto. The affair is ended for her then as the Government will authorize the Gas Company not to collect the tax from Miss Brown's \$500 income. The company will turn her claim for exemption in to the Government in lieu of the \$5 tax it represents.

Adam Smith is a bank clerk of the same town in receipt of a salary of \$2,500. He pays no tax, nor is he asked to make out a statement of his income, for it is below the minimum of \$3,000. Adam's grandmother, by will, leaves him certain shares of Steel stock which produce an additional income of \$1,000 a year. Adam may now be compelled to make a statement of his income on the forms provided by the Government, but even while his income is now \$3,500 he pays no tax, for his dividends from the Steel Company have already paid the tax as part of the net income of the company before the dividend was declared, and cannot be taxed twice. Adam's statement of his income would be something like this:—

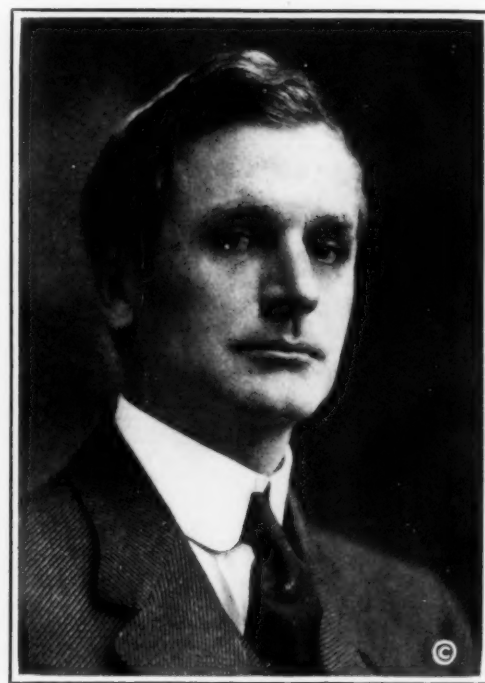
Gross income from all sources, \$3,500; deduct income from U. S. Steel stock, \$1,000; net taxable income, \$2,500.

Thus, as Adam's net taxable income is less than the specified \$3,000, he does not pay.

Having a number of wealthy relatives, Adam next year falls heir to \$20,000 in bonds of the Sewickley Rapid Transit Co., which bear 5 per cent. interest, thus producing another \$1,000 in yearly income. Adam's statement for the next year would read:—

Gross income from all sources, \$4,500; deduct income from Steel stock, \$1,000; deduct statutory allowance, \$3,000; net taxable income, \$500; 1 per cent. on same, \$5. About this time Adam meets Amanda Brown, and eventually they marry. This changes the situation somewhat, and when Adam's next statement goes in it will look somewhat thus:—

Gross income from all sources, \$5,000; deduct income from U. S. Steel stock, \$1,000; deduct statutory allowance (marriage), \$4,000; net taxable income, 000.



HON. CORDELL HULL
Representative in Congress from Tennessee, and Author of the
Federal Income Tax Law.

Amanda's gas bonds are lumped in with the combined statement of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Smith, and they fall just inside the legal limit.

It is conceivable that the Smiths may next year become even more prosperous. Adam may indulge in real estate trading and come into eventual possession of properties which will net him an income of \$4,000 a year in addition to his other income. He here falls under the income tax provisions, and his next statement would include rents to the amount of \$4,000 as a part of his income, and on that sum, which is in excess of the \$4,000 allowed him as a married man, he would pay the yearly sum of \$40.

Regarding income in its exact meaning, the new law is definite. It states that income shall be moneys derived from: (a) Gains from business, trade or commerce. (b) Profits from dealings in real estate or personal property. (c) Compensation for personal or professional services. (d) Rent. (e) Dividends. (f) Interest. (g) Income from (but not value of) property acquired by gift or bequest or inheritance. (h) Shares of profits of partnerships whether or not divided.

The law says that income from business shall refer only to the profits of that business after all necessary operating expenses shall have been deducted. For instance, Thomas Black is a hardware merchant. His gross annual receipts may reach \$15,000, but it costs him \$12,000 a year for rent, employees, insurance, lighting, collections, etc., and thus his net receipts from the business are but \$3,000, and he is exempt from the payment of any tax. Should he marry, his receipts might rise to \$4,000 net and he would still remain exempt. The law is perhaps a little hard on two persons, unmarried, who are each in receipt of \$3,000 a year and are thus exempt, who marry, for they must lump their combined incomes and both together can claim but \$4,000, but these are exceptional cases, and the amount involved is but \$20 a year, which is surely a trifling price to pay for each other's company.

The law asks a corporation, joint stock company or association to make a statement of its income and pay a tax thereon, before it declares any dividends, or distributes profits, but it does not require a business partnership to do this, preferring to collect from the individuals composing the partnership. Thus:

The Misses Mary Smith, Rachel White and Alice Green form a partnership for the manufacture and sale of millinery. The new firm prospers exceedingly and profits accumulate. At the end of the first year the firm, which may be known as The Parisian Millinery Company, finds it has cleared over and above expenses just \$11,000; a clear profit for each of three partners of \$3,666.66. Now as a partnership the law ignores the Parisian Millinery Co., but it takes cognizance of the Misses Smith, White and Green, and asks each one of them to make a personal statement to the Collector of Internal Revenue for that particular district. Miss Smith may object that, for business reasons, she and her partners have drawn but \$1,000 each from the firm during the year, and that the other profits have not been divided. The law smiles amiably here and asks that the division be made, if only on paper, and the tax then be paid on each partner's excess of \$666.66 over the \$3,000 allowed her by the law.

The income tax law is not inclined to be niggardly with those it asks to contribute to the expenses of Government. It may be that Mr. Black, mentioned above, has found it impossible to collect certain debts, and must write these off, charging them to profit and loss. The law permits him to deduct the amount of these and account them a business loss. Furthermore, it may be necessary for the welfare of Mr. Black's business that he provide certain new machinery, or repair certain existing tools. This is accounted a necessary business expense and it is permissible to charge it to the cost of the business. The law does not allow Mr. Black to charge 10 per cent. a year, as an example, to general depreciation of machinery or tools. Neither may the Misses Smith, White and Green do likewise with their sewing machines or dress forms or fixtures, though they can buy new machines or have the old ones repaired as a business expense.

Inquiry has been made as to whether household expenses, personal expenditures for clothing and the like, and general living expenses and costs may be entered as losses or charged to "business expense," and so claimed as deductions, but the law does not permit this. And yet, if the Widow Jones is conducting a boarding house or private hotel as a means of livelihood the costs of operating either of these establishments will become a business expense. It should be well understood that no one law can cover every specific point which may be raised. Many special cases will arise requiring special interpretation. The income tax law, according to its author (Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee) can do little but establish a principle of special taxation which is to be applied to the special problems of income as they arise.

An inquiry has reached Mr. Hull as to whether the man or woman who takes an occasional "flier" in the stock market, and loses can charge this loss into "business expense." The answer is in the general run of cases, no, but it may be set off against a similar gain; and yet, if that man or woman has been in the habit of making these speculative excursions with fair regularity for the purpose of adding to income, and then suffers loss, the law will incline to allow that loss to be deducted from business income of any kind.

The law allows interest on indebtedness to be deducted from the annual gross income. If Mr. Black aforesaid because of business troubles has found it necessary to mortgage his home for \$10,000, paying interest thereon at 6 per cent., the law will let him put that \$600 in the account of business expenses. All taxes, except those known as "local assessments," which mean those intended to benefit the property, such as sewer, paving, and grading taxes, can be charged in the deduction account. All losses by fire, shipwreck, storm, flood and so on, are also allowable if these losses have not been already covered by insurance.

Interest on mortgages must pay a tax, and the law holds the person paying the interest responsible for its withholding on all interest exceeding \$3,000. Thus, Mr. Black, who mortgaged his home, would withhold 1 per cent. of all exceeding \$3,000 a year interest that he pays the holder of the mortgage, and send this in with a statement of its origin to the Collector of Internal Revenue unless the person to whom the interest is paid should file with Black a statement claiming exemption; then he would only withhold tax on the excess. The procedure in the case of corporate bonds or similar obligations has already been shown in the case of Miss Amanda Brown.

Rents are taxable when they rise above the legal exemption amount. Martin Jackson may own an apartment house in which reside thirty families, each paying \$50 monthly. While the gross rental from this house reaches \$18,000 a year and is taxable no tenant is asked to withhold the tax as the amount he pays has not reached \$3,000 a year. Mr. Jackson himself must make a personal statement of his rent receipts and pay the tax. But, if Mr. Jackson owns a big farm and rents this to Farmer Oate for \$4,500 a year, it would be the bounden duty of Farmer Oate to withhold 1 per cent. of this rental unless Mr. Jackson should file the proper exemption claim with him, in which case Mr. Oate would not withhold the tax on the amount of the exemption. The Government puts the responsibility of claiming exemption, where the tax is not allowable, upon the person affected. In this connection,

(Continued on page 114.)

People Talked About



A VIRGINIA BELLE
Miss Mary Fulton Stuart, now at school in Washington, will shortly be introduced to her new home in Richmond, Va. Her father, Henry C. Stuart, governor-elect of Virginia, will remove his family to Richmond, February 1st.



THEY BRAVED THE ICY SEAS

Three officers of the steamship *Gregory* leaped into the wintry sea to rescue five survivors of the tank steamer, *Oklahoma*, wrecked off the Jersey coast 50 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The shipwrecked sailors had been afloat seven hours in a lifeboat and were almost dead from exposure. The rescuers, shown in the picture, are F. D. Roberts, third officer, at the extreme left; K. H. Buck, chief officer, center; J. S. Williams, second officer, second from right.



NINE SONS IN THIS FAMILY

General Albert Estopinal, Congressman from Louisiana, is the father of nine sons, all living. Albert, the eldest is 45 years old and a judge in Louisiana. The others, with the exception of the two youngest, who are in school, are all in business in New Orleans. General Estopinal is seated in the center of the picture. The sons, are: back row, from left to right, David, Leonard, Clement, Fernando and Rene; front row, left to right, Benjamin, Albert, Frederick and Joseph.



DAYTON'S MANAGER

His name is Henry M. Waite, and he signs his official letters "City Manager." He is the man chosen by Dayton, O., to administer its affairs under the new commission form of government, and is the sole executive of the city. His salary is \$12,500 a year. Mr. Waite is a Cincinnati man.



A VETERAN RETIRES

Joseph Chamberlain has announced his retirement from the British House of Commons which he entered over 37 years ago. Mr. Chamberlain has had a varied political career, beginning as radical and changing to a conservative. He formed the Unionist party, which ultimately brought about the defeat of his old chief, Gladstone. For the past eight years Mr. Chamberlain, who is 77 years old, has been an invalid.



INDIA'S ONLY WOMAN RULER

The Begum of Bhopal, the only woman ruler in all India, governs a population of 900,000 souls. She is 56 years old and the eighth in lineal descent from Dost Mahomed Khan, the founder of the dynasty.



THEY SPEND A MILLION A MONTH

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has substituted, for the one man rule of former administrations a commission of five to direct the work of the United States Reclamation service. These men control the expenditure of about \$1,000,000 a month, and will be held responsible for results. From left to right around the table they are Arthur P. Davis, Chief Engineer; W. A. Ryan, Controller; I. D. O'Donnell, Supervisor of Irrigation; Judge W. R. King, Chief Counsel; F. H. Newell, Director; and Secretary Lane.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

"EVENING, boys," said the Old Fan, as he took his place in the circle of "winter league" rooters and signaled to George to supply sufficient ammunition to keep his calabash going during the war talk.

"Well," he continued, "now that the committee from the Players' Fraternity has held its long heralded pow-wow with the baseball moguls and the latter have agreed to grant most of the men's requests, it is to be hoped that the lawyers, fixers, advisers, professional organizers and disorganizers will take to the tall timbers and stay there for an indefinite period. The time for pre-season practice is almost at hand and it will be a good thing for players, fans and owners if the men are given a rest by their, perhaps, too zealous friends, and everybody really interested in the welfare of the game turns to and prepares to make the 1914 season a hummer. The prospects are bright for the best baseball year in the history of the game. But, while we are watching the progress of the sport in this country, we should not forget the little bunch of world-touring base-ballists, headed by McGraw and Comiskey, who are laying the foundation of a movement that will result in causing America's favorite sport to be played in every civilized country on the map. The games played by the Giants and White Sox have attracted record-breaking crowds in all of the foreign cities visited to date, and baseball has been given the greatest boost in its history.

"With the laudable intention of assisting in organizing clubs everywhere and some day bringing about a series of annual international baseball contests, Mack and Comiskey have already laid their plans for carrying on the campaign during the next two winters. After the 1914 season is over here, two all-star aggregations are to be taken to South and Central America, and during the winter of 1915, South Africa will be invaded and the Boers taught how to use the bat and ball. And the promoters of the mighty scheme of making our game the favorite pastime of the world feel confident of success, because Americans today are scattered everywhere, and they will keep up the interest after the initial trips of the baseball 'teachers.' Citizens of Johannesburg guaranteed the present tourists \$5,000 if a single game were played there, but the offer had to be declined for this trip. The near future is sure to see



OUR GLOBE-TROTTERING BASEBALL TEAMS IN JAPAN

A picked nine from the world-touring Giants and White Sox played the Keio Team of Tokyo. The Americans won by the score of 16 to 3. The enthusiasm with which the players have been received on their travels through the far East and the Antipodes clearly shows how the people of those countries love the sport and desire to profit from the world's foremost exponents of the game.

the Federal League. To hear some persons shout you would think that the desertion of these two men was going to start the major organizations on the down grade with a rush. To be perfectly truthful, I don't believe the absence of these men from the big leagues next year will make even a dent in the baseball situation. Suppose both had dropped dead during the winter? Do you think the national pastime would have gone out of business? Well hardly. The desertion of two players can't injure baseball to any appreciable degree. In fact twenty stars might go to the 'outlaws,' and the National and American outfits would continue playing and developing more stars as in the past. I have nothing against Tinker and Brown and hope they make good. I'd like to see the sportsmen behind the Feds get a run for their money, but they're not going to alter the baseball map greatly unless they display some classy goods in addition to the veteran pitcher and deposed manager of the Reds. Unless the fans are shown a host of nifty players, a real A1 brand of baseball, grounds as well located and of as modern equipment as those of the Tener and Johnson organizations, a lot of wind is likely to go out of that Federal League balloon in short order.

"Tinker and Brown were stars for several years and it is only natural to suppose that they have done about as well as they ever will do. As managers they may prove world beaters, but to date neither has accomplished anything along that line to make Connie Mack or Johnny McGraw uneasy about their laurels. Now let's get right down to figures regarding the much-touted gentlemen who are scheduled to direct the destinies of the Federal League clubs in Chicago and St. Louis, provided they are not prevented by some court action. In 1912 Tinker played shortstop for the Cubs and at the close of the season he stood sixth among the National Leaguers covering that position with a record of 142 games played, 354 put-outs, 470 assists, 50 errors and a fielding percentage of .943. The percentage of Wagner, who led the shortstops, was .962. Joe's batting average that season was .282. He made 80 runs on 155 hits, 24 of which were doubles and seven triples. Last season Tinker led the parent league shortstops. He played in but 101 games, however, made 223 put-outs, 320 assists, 18 errors and had a fielding percentage of .968. Tinker's 1913 batting average was .317. But he only batted in 110 games, scored 47 runs on 121 hits, 20 of which were doubles, 13 triples and one homer. In 1912 he stole 25 bases and he pilfered successfully ten times in 1913. From these figures it would appear as if Joe might have slowed up a trifle as a runner but that otherwise the Cincinnati air agreed with him and he displayed the form shown in the days when he helped make up that wonderful Cub infield that was the terror of the National League.

"In 1912 Brown took part in 15 games. He fielded his position with a percentage of .941, making one put-out, 15 assists and one error; and was accredited with winning five contests, losing six, and pitching through all the innings of just five battles. In all he pitched 89 innings, during which he passed 20 men, struck out 34, and was hit safely 92 times. Last season Brown pitched 11 full battles, but took part in 39 contests, pitching 173 innings. He won 11 games, lost 12, was hit safely 174 times, issued 44 passes, and struck out 41 batsmen. In the official tables arranged according to the average of earned runs scored off pitchers per game, Brown stood tenth in 1912 with an average of 2.63. In 1913 he was down in twenty-third position and his average was 2.91. Mathewson led the league twirlers with but an average of but 2.06 per game. Compare the figures of Matty and Brown and you'll see how far the latter fell behind his old-time rival. You might also, for sake of argument, recollect that at the end of the 1911 season Matty was fifth and Brown was sixth in the list of twirlers, and that in 1912 the mighty Christy was second with Brown trailing him in the tenth hole.

The Cup Defenders

"An incorrect interpretation of orders from New York to the designer in Bristol, it was stated, recently resulted in a costly error to the Herrshoffs and compelled the partial reconstruction of many parts of the hull of the Vanderbilt syndicate cup defender. The trouble was discovered the day the keel was cast, but the facts did not leak out for some time. The mistake involved the discarding of the big bronze keel plate castings, as well as portions of the steel frames already bent and various other forgings. The error was made when the design numbers were transmitted over the wires, and the loss to the builders will be fully \$18,000, principally on metal cast and later discarded.

Fortunately the lead keel, as it was first molded, served as a base for the left-over lead at the time the cast was made. The eighteen tons added later should have been included in the first cast. After a delay of two weeks the work was resumed and it now seems certain that the craft will be ready in April in plenty of time for the America's cup trial races.

"Defiance will be the name of the New Tri-City Cup yacht ordered built by the New York, Philadelphia and Boston members of the New York Yacht Club headed by George M. Pychon. This craft also will be ready for the trial races. While it is claimed that yachtsmen, unlike other sailors, will not admit superstition, there was considerable relief when the name was selected and it was noted that it contained eight letters. Every cup defender since the *Vigilant* has had a name with eight letters, and there is something stronger than sentiment attached to the fact. The *Defender*, *Columbia* and *Reliance* all came under this numerical hunch, and the old *Columbia* of 1871 and the *Mischief* also were in the eight-letter class. There are eight letters in *Shamrock*, but the addition of the numerical IV is looked upon by sailormen as a sure hoodoo. The *Defiance* is being built at Bath, Me., and it has been decided that a mahogany 'skin' in two thicknesses will be used to cover the hull of the yacht instead of bronze or steel. It is claimed that the wood will give the hull a smoother finish than could be obtained from thin plates exposed to the possibility of buckling away from the rivets.

Stars from the Middle West

"The state of Texas has long been recognized as a prolific incubator for the hatching of good baseball material for the major league clubs, but it seems to me that to the American Association, the pride of the Middle West, must be awarded the palm for developing men who have done much to keep the National sport to the front. Today a mighty fine collection of twirlers can be selected from the A. A. stars making good in fast company. Wood, Marquard, O'Toole, Adams, Camnitz, Cheney and Geyer are a few of these featured flingers and when it comes to artistic back-stops, what's the matter with Myers, Kelly and Schalk. Other well known players who graduated from the A. A. to the major leagues are: Dornier, Walker, Summers, Mattern, Pope, Reisling, Stricklett, Barger, Cy Morgan, Siever, Steele, Tom Hughes, Oberlin, Schneiberg, Upp, Nelson, Linke, Curtis, Olmstead, Young, Hall and Elliot, pitchers; Livingstone, Land and Carisch, catchers; Hunter, Flynn, Hyatt, Huggins, Knabe, Turner, Ganzell, Bridwell, Hartzell, Schaffer, Unglaub, Butler, Chapman, Moriarty, Corriden, Downs and Bush, infielders and Lumley, Maloney, Geier, Odwell, Congalton, Jackson, Hemphill, Cravath, Hinchman, Shannon, Davis, Strunk and Davy and Charley Jones. I tell you, that's a list that the Middle West may well be proud of."



A timely suggestion



Sizing up the prospects.

baseball all the year round. There will be six months of battling in this country and then our clubs will go to foreign climes where winter breezes are unknown and struggle for international supremacy—and dollars.

Achievements of American Swimmers

"Great work was done by the American swimmers in 1913, and in response to many requests I will give you a list of the principal standards created. Forty yards, one turn, 19s., A. Rathel; 50 yards, one turn, 23 2-5s. straightaway, 24s., Duke Kahanamoku; 75 yards, two turns, 37 2-5s., Kahanamoku; 100 yards, one turn, 54 3-5s., straightaway, 55 1-5s., Kahanamoku; 220 yards, one turn, 2m. 34 2-5s., Kahanamoku; 440 yards, three turns, 5m. 37 4-5s., Kahanamoku; 500 yards, 24 turns, 6m. 15 3-5s., Perry McGilivray; 800 yards, nine turns, 11m. 17 2-5s., Bud Goodwin; 880 yards, 43 turns, 11m. 29 1-5s., McGilivray; 1,200 yards, 14 turns, 17m. 4s., Goodwin; 1 mile, 21 turns, 25m. 18 2-5s., Goodwin; 50 yards, back stroke two turns, 30s., Harry Hebner; 150 yards, back, seven turns, 1m. 50 3-5s., Hebner; 400 yards, relay, 20 yard bath, 3m. 40s., Hebner, McGilivray, Vosburgh and Rathel; 500 yards, relay, 20 yard bath, 4m. 45 1-5s., P. and E. W. McGilivray Rathel, Vosburgh and Hebner.

"There has been some question whether Kahanamoku's times made in Honolulu should be recognized as American standards, but the A. A. U., has investigated and accepted them and that settles the matter. Considerable of the credit for the work of the wonderful Hawaiian swimmer must go to George Kistler, an American instructor, who taught Duke how to improve his stroke and much about the racing game.

Some Tinker-Brown Facts

"Probably you boys, as well as yours truly, are heartily tired of all the fuss made over the fact that Joe Tinker and 'Three-finger' Brown signed contracts to manage clubs in

In the Spotlight

A review of a few of the leading plays of the New York Theatrical Season

By KATHLEEN HILLS



DEAF TO A PHILANDERER'S LOVE-MAKING
Charles Maude as the Philanderer and Ernita Lascalles as Grace Tranfield in George Bernard Shaw's play at the Little Theatre.



TWO PROMINENT STARS JOIN FORCES
Mabel and Edith Taliaferro as the puzzled "trial brides" in Rachel Crother's charming comedy, "Young Wisdom," at the Criterion.



A BEWITCHING TROUBLE-MAKER
Basil Gill as Constant Jannelot and Frances Starr as his deceitful and mischief-making wife, in Bernstein's powerful play, "The Secret," at the Belasco Theatre.

Kitty MacKay THE remarkable success of the Scotch comedy "Bunty Pulls the Strings" at its first production in New York two years ago, and again last year, has no doubt inspired the production of another Scotch comedy, "Kitty MacKay," by Catherine Chisholm Cushing at the Comedy Theatre. It was greeted with uproarious laughter because of the quaint Scotch humor which pervaded the play. So much of the charm of the play is in the dialogue and in the quaintness of the characters, that the plot is of minor consequence. The free and easy discussion of biblical matters may have shocked some staid theater goers, if there are any left, but everything else is so characteristically Scotch and so natural in its humor that much can be forgiven. It is safe to predict for "Kitty MacKay" success rivaling that of "Bunty." The company is excellent, but the burden of the performance rests upon Molly McIntyre as Kitty MacKay and Margaret Nyblom as Mag Duncan.

"The Girl on the Film" ADVERTISING pays. If you don't believe it go and see "The Girl on the Film." It was heralded all about town as the great London success, and advertised between the acts at other shows, and campaign-bannered in the streets till you couldn't escape it. So I anticipated a treat. I got it. It came in a little side performance, a dance by "Oyra" (whatever that means) and Dorma Leigh. "The Girl on the Film" is as thin as a film. You sit through the first act wondering what it's all about. Your patience is rewarded by a bit of admirable stage setting, a delightful song by a new beauty, Madeleine Seymour, from whom we will hear more, and the unique dance aforementioned.

Iole THE book and lyrics of the musical comedy "Iole," at the Longacre Theatre, are credited to Mr. Chambers and Ben Teal, and the Music to William Frederick Peters. In the first of the two acts the Arcadian scene with eight dryads in pajamas delights the eye, and at least some of the songs were pertinent, but even here creeps in vaudeville, which becomes much more in evidence in the second act. The plot is simple and improbable. The poet Guilford lives on a little farm in the Adirondacks, with eight pretty daughters, who wear pajamas and sleep in trees. There is a mortgage on the farm, but Stuyvesant Briggs, the lawyer who comes to foreclose it, is captivated by Vanessa Guilford. Briggs sends for the creditor, George Wayne, who arrives with two friends to foreclose, but he and his friends fall captive to the charms of three of the young women. Another poet appears in Lionel Frawley, who is Iole Guilford's fiance, although she has fallen in love with Wayne. There is a poignant episode at the end of this act when Iole mourns her father's stubborn refusal to let her marry Wayne. The scene changes in the next act to Wayne's house in New York. Guilford has chosen spouses for the other three daughters. After a good deal of farcical controversy the girls elope with the men of their choice. A vein of satire on social and other conditions runs through the piece, but the general effect is one of happy-go-luckiness and rollicking fun. The music is light and catchy and some of the airs drew encores.



A NOTED EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
Frances Starr, has duplicated her success in "The Easiest Way," in Bernstein's new drama, "The Secret," and Miss Starr's emotional work in this play is recognized as profoundly moving.

The Philanderer BERNARD SHAW is usually a bit in advance of contemporaneous events and he may have been when he wrote "The Philanderer," about twenty years ago, terming it a "topical comedy." But its satire on the wave of Ibsenism then sweeping England, France and America, and its farcical portrayal of the "new woman," are out of date now. The play was first produced six years ago. There are delightful bits of satirical humor in the story of the vain, selfish, shallow, but charming philanderer, Leonard Charteris, who, betwixt being loved too much and too little, finally loses both his charmers and is free to start his philandering enterprises again. That is all there is to the play. Incidentally you are introduced to a club, based on the twenty-year old "new woman" idea, where the prime

qualification for membership is that you are neither womanly nor manly. The cast at the Little Theatre is inadequate. Charles Maude, as Charteris, lacks the fire, charm and fascination of the type Mr. Shaw has created. Mary Lawton's portrayal of Julia Craven, the huntress who shamelessly pursues the philanderer, bores us by her tragic ravings. Ernita Lascalles, as Grace Tranfield, would have been just as effective in clothes not of the mode of '65.

The Season's Plays in New York

Cort Hippodrome	Peg o' My Heart America	Clever human comedy Spectacular and patriotic
Booth Princess	Prunella One-act plays	Dainty fantasy Sensational and suggestive
18th Street Fulton	To-day The Misleading Lady	Drama without excuse Full of humor and surprises
Astor	Seven Keys to Baldpate	Mirthful melodrama
Cohan's	Potash and Perlmutter	Novel comedy of trade
New Amsterdam	The Little Cafe	Sparkling music
Wallack's	Cyril Maude	Noted English company
Adolph Phillipp Knickerbocker	Two Lots in The Bronx The New Henrietta	German and English musical farce An old success in a new guise
Longacre Belasco	Iole Frances Starr in The Secret	Musical comedy Anonies and Tears
Shubert	A Thousand Years Ago	Oriental drama
44th St. Musical Hall Playhouse	The Girl on the Film The Things That Count	London success Comedy with sentiment
Comedy Empire	Kitty MacKay The Legend of Leonora	Scotch comedy Maude Adams
Gaiety Lycium Criterion	The Strange Woman Billie Burke Young Wisdom	Splendid comedy Lively musical comedy
Hudson	A Little Water on the Side	Laughable comedy
Harris Garrick Liberty Globe	Adelle Eliza Comes to Stay Sari Queen of the Movies	Musical comedy hit Farcical Comedy A maze of melody Light musical comedy
Winter Garden	The Whirl of the World	Spectacular revue
Maxine Elliott Lyric	Don't Weaken Omar The Tent-maker	Comedy Persian play based on the Rubaiyat
Casino Little	Hugh Jinks Philanderer	Lively musical comedy Comedy

A Thousand Years Ago TO turn back from the hurly burly of modern life and the glare and glitter of Broadway to "A Thousand Years Ago"—to riddles and romance and the weird phantasmagoria of the Orient—seems a strangely unfamiliar, yet none the less welcome tendency, from the white slave plays that have come to dominate the theatre. Insidiously and charmingly Percy Mackaye's play, woven about the Persian legend of Turandot, Chinese Princess, now being produced at the Shubert Theatre, creeps into our hearts. Turandot, loveliest of maidens, yet an enigma to her father, the Emperor, metes out a torturing death to all suitors who fail to answer the three riddles she bids them solve. The Emperor, in despair at his daughter's conduct, gives over for one day his Empire to a strolling player and his motley troupe of vagabond players. They vow to solve the Princess' secret or pay the penalty of death. From this point Mr. Mackaye indulges in humor and fantasy of the richest sort.



FOUR FLIRTATIOUS BRIDES
Brides and bridegrooms in the Flirtation Octette from the musical comedy, "Iole," founded on Robert W. Chambers' novel of the same name, which met with approval on its recent presentation at the Longacre Theatre.

Pictorial Digest of t



UNLOADING MEXICAN CATTLE

The long horned steers from Mexico are known as "Mexican Butterflies" in Galveston, where they are received by the shipload, especially since beef cattle are on the free list. The picture shows how they are drawn up from between decks by ropes around their horns.



THE MOST COSTLY METAL IN THE WORLD

The se sacks contain carnotite ore from Colorado. Carnotite is the principal source of supply of radium, the wonderful element from which such great things are expected in the treatment of cancer. Hundreds of tons of ore must be worked over to produce a few grains of radium. The efforts of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane to have the Government take control of all radium producing ores is being bitterly opposed by mining interests.



WHERE ONE MEXICAN WAR ENDED

In the historic building at Guadalupe Hidalgo shown above, the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was signed February 2, 1848. Guadalupe Hidalgo is a suburb of Mexico City.



MAKING USE OF THE MUDDY MISSOURI

Along the upper Missouri River semi-arid lands are being irrigated by water pumped from this river by machinery installed in houseboats. The changing stages of water do not interfere with the work. Government projects near Buford and Williston, N. D., are the first to be supplied in this way.



BATHING

The bathers are not freezing themselves either. They are enjoying a swim in a natural pool of warm water of the picture. It marks the site of a spring that is not hot enough to resist the winter cold.

of the World's News



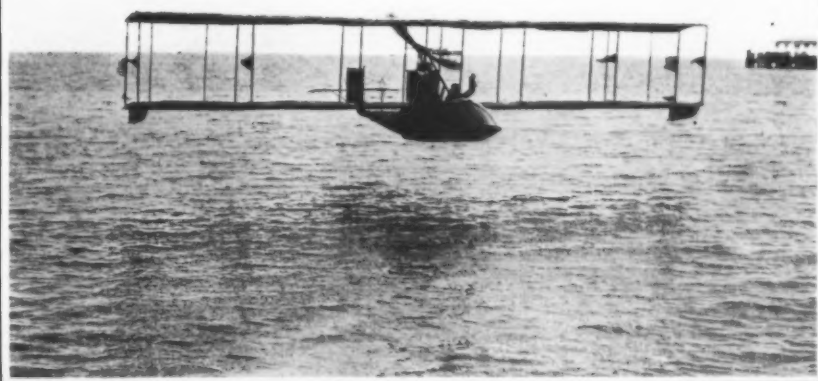
NEARLY TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR WATER

The great Catskill aqueduct, which is to supply the city of New York with water from the mountains, is nearing completion. The illustration shows the aqueduct under construction at a point where it crosses a ravine. The aqueduct is being built by New York City at a cost of \$176,000,000, and will supply 700,000,000 gallons of water per day. The pressure will be sufficient to lift water 240 feet above tide level. The tunnel is 15 feet in diameter and about 92 miles long.



A MOUNTAIN FERRY

Sportsmen in Hamilton County, N. Y., make use of a cable strung across the Sacandaga River, from which a rude platform is hung on pulleys. The hunter in the picture is bringing home his day's kill.



THE FIRST COMMERCIAL AEROPLANE LINE

An airship line for the transportation of passengers and light parcels has been established between Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla. The aeroplanes are made with boat-like cars, so that there will be no danger if they come down on the water. The trip of 18 miles is made in about 20 minutes and the passenger fare is five dollars. Passengers weighing over 200 pounds must pay five cents per pound for excess weight.



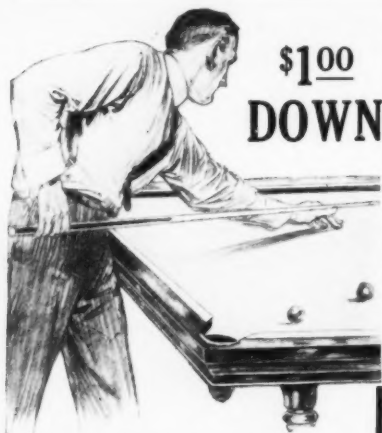
BATTLING WITH A RIVER

Enormous sums are spent annually to keep the lower Mississippi River within bounds in time of flood. The illustration shows a "mattress" of poles ready to be sunk to the bottom of the river as a protection against erosion, which threatens to divert the channel of the river away from the City of Memphis, Tenn.



AND SNOW

Spring, Colo., while everything around is covered with ice and snow. Note the mountain of ice to the left. The swimming pool is one of the attractions of the town and is maintained at the public expense.



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The Truth About Cold Storage

THERE is a difference between cold storage and refrigeration. Both have their uses. All perishable food products must be refrigerated, but only the surplus goes into cold storage in seasons when the supply exceeds the demand. Thus cold storage is the producer's protection against over-supplied markets and abnormally low values. LESLIE'S printed a story recently telling what cold storage did for the turkey producers of Texas. The supply was too abundant for the market to take until some one suggested that cold storage facilities be provided for the surplus. This suggestion was adopted and as a result the producers found it extremely profitable to store turkeys on a large scale.

Leading packers, recognizing that in the past some reason for fault finding might have been given, are now foremost in following the suggestions of experts for the amelioration of any condition that led to criticism. In this connection, an important suggestion was recently made by Mr. L. F. Swift, of Chicago. He advocates federal regulation of cold storage plants so as to provide for a maximum time limit, on goods carried in cold storage, of not to exceed twelve months for from one season to another. He also suggests a regulation whereby the warehouse man will not be allowed to put any product in cold storage that is not absolutely fresh and in prime condition.

The importance of these suggestions will be realized when we consider the interesting figures of the Government showing that with three of the principal meat products that go into cold storage, the percentage of the product thus conserved was as follows: beef, 3.1 per cent.; mutton, 4.1 per cent.; pork, 11.5 per cent. While this percentage looks small, it must be remembered that the output of our meat-packing houses reaches colossal figures. It is very important also that the consuming public should have a proper understanding of the importance of cold storage as a factor in reducing the cost of living, or, at least, in preventing its further abnormal rise.

Go to Church February 1st

NUMEROUS cities have had very successful "Go to Church Sundays" and now from Chicago comes the suggestion for a continent-wide observance of such a day on the first Sunday of February. The proposal originated with the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union and has been endorsed in Chicago by Roman Catholics, Jews and every denomination of Protestants. Not only so, but commercial interests and public service corporations will co-operate so that every man, woman and child will have a chance to go to church that day. So enthusiastically was the plan received in Chicago and Cook County that the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union telegraphed Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder and president of the Christian Endeavor movement, suggesting that he issue a call to the 80,000 Christian Endeavor Societies, with their membership of 4,000,000, that they arrange to have every town and city in the United States join Chicago in the observance of February 1st as "Go to Church Sunday."

The suggestion is admirable, and the only possible criticism would be that the notice of one month may not be sufficient to create the interest necessary to make the day a success. Especially is it essential in the case of large cities to advertise extensively. It would be better for any locality to postpone the observance of the day, rather than miss the success that can come only through thorough planning. In the meantime, why not go to church every Sunday?

The Useful Potato

When the palate is weary of turkey
And other gastronomy frills,
And even the succulent oyster
No longer the vacancy fills,
Then we turn to the humble potato,
Deliciously mealy and white,
Bursting out of its homely brown jacket
The pepper and salt to invite.

O! what is so tempting for breakfast
As a plate of potatoes well fried,
Or hot baked potatoes for supper,
When a norther is howling outside?
And mashed to a creamy consistence
With plenty of gravy and hot,
They're fit for an epicure's table,
And always go right to the spot.

A stew with the flavor of onions
Is a diet delightful to munch,
And a salad of cold boiled potato
Is a tasty addition to lunch.
Though the prices of terrapin, salmon,
And similar dainties are steep,
Who cares while the lowly potato,
The wholesome potato is cheap!

MINNA IRVING.

Life Insurance Suggestions

DURING the trial of the men who were convicted of the Radio Wireless swindle at New York it was revealed that the prisoners had, for a few hundred dollars, been able to buy for public distribution thousands of copies of an alleged financial journal containing favorable comments on their worthless project. This indicates a deplorable state of affairs which it should be possible legally to remedy. Proprietors and editors of publications which are only too willing to sell space in their pages to promoters of dishonest undertakings should be punished as accessories of the swindlers. A variation of the above mercenary proceeding is found when certain papers which, with the view of constraining corporations or firms to advertise in their columns, publish malicious attacks on the companies. Luckily their base efforts are not often successful. Recently a paper came to grief as the result of erroneous statements made by it regarding one of the most reputable life insurance companies in the metropolis. The matter was deemed libelous and the company promptly demanded a retraction. The offending paper immediately published a complete and humble withdrawal of its assertions. It was an insignificant sheet and its assaults would not have injured the company in the opinion of intelligent men, but in hitting hard such perverters of true journalism the company rendered a public service.

K., Canton, Kansas: The Mutual Life of New York and the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee are among the best on your list.

F., Youngstown, O.: The \$10 a year combination accident and life policy which might make possible the payment of \$3,250 in case of the insured's death under certain conditions, is issued by the Aetna Life, Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn. By writing to the above, stating your age and occupation, you can get the details you ask.

J. E. W., Gordon, Neb.: An excellent income policy to provide for any of your dependents has been prepared by the Travelers Life, Hartford, Conn., at a reasonable premium. It has many meritorious features. Write to the above address for the information you seek. If unsatisfactory, communicate further with me.

Hermit

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

PROF. WINSLOW UPTON, Dean of Brown University, author and astronomer, died at Providence, R. I., Jan. 28th, aged 60.

HENRIETTA KEDDIE, a well-known novelist whose nom de plume was Sarah Tytler, died in London, Jan. 28th, aged 87.

DR. PATRICK W. JOYCE, the distinguished Irish scholar and historian, died at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 28th, aged 87.

VISCOUNT CROSS formerly one of England's most prominent conservative statesmen, died in London, Jan. 28th, aged 91. He had held several cabinet positions.

GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, last surviving lieutenant-general of the Southern Confederacy, died in Hart County, Ky., Jan. 28th, aged 90. He was formerly governor of Kentucky and was a candidate for vice president on the Gold Democratic national ticket, in 1896.

DR. EDWARD CHARLES SPITZKA, one of the best-known alienists in this country, died at New York, Jan. 11th, aged 61. In addition to his research work on the brain, he was widely known for testifying to the insanity of Giteau when the latter was tried for the assassination of President Garfield.

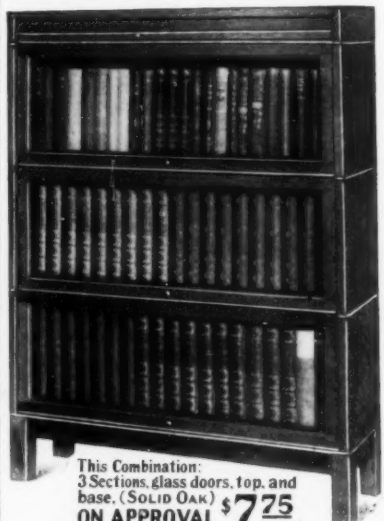
COL. YUKIO ITO, Fleet Admiral of the Japanese Navy and one of Japan's ablest commanders and most esteemed heroes, died at Tokyo, Jan. 14th, aged 71. During Japan's war with China in 1894 he won notable naval victories. During the Russo-Japanese War he was the highly efficient chief of the naval general staff.



A POTATO CHAMPION HONORED

Monument erected at Neuilly-on-the-Seine, France, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of M. Parmentier, who first introduced the potato into France. The peasants refused to plant the potatoes offered them by Parmentier, until he ordered a squad of soldiers to guard his supply of the vegetables. Then the peasants thought the tubers were very valuable and clamored for them. The potato is now extensively grown in France as in all the other countries of Europe.

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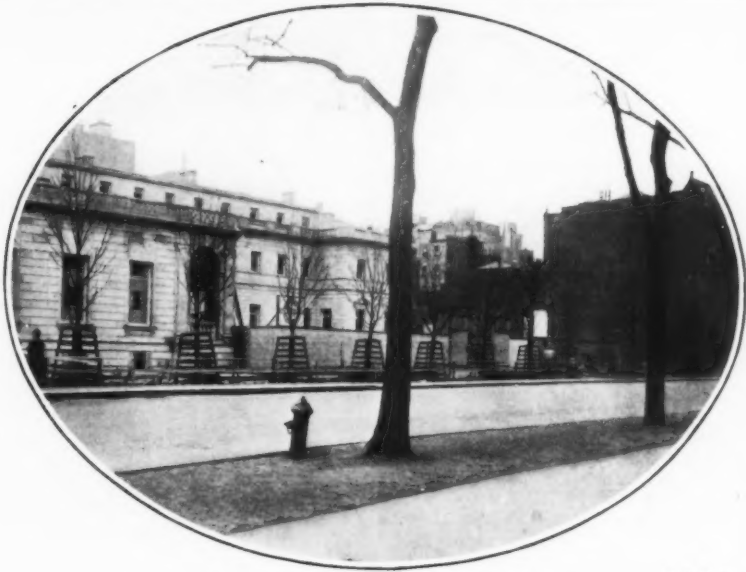
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BIG TREES REPLANTED IN A LARGE CITY

Row of fine horse-chestnuts set out in front of Henry B. Frick's new mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York. They were brought to the metropolis from Pennsylvania and Connecticut with their roots intact and were set out in a trench dug in the solid rock and filled with garden soil.

Planting Big Trees

A TREE-PLANTING operation of unusual character lately occurred in the most fashionable residential section of New York. On Fifth Avenue, between 70th and 71st streets, Mr. Henry C. Frick, the noted captain of the iron and steel industry of the United States, is building a magnificent mansion to cost \$3,000,000. Mr. Frick has a fondness for trees, and, because of its fragrant blossoms and general beauty, the horse-chestnut (often called the giant's nosegay) is his favorite species. He determined to plant a row of horse-chestnuts in front of his new residence. Usually when trees are required, in either city or country, saplings of the chosen variety are set out and their growth to imposing size is patiently awaited. But Mr. Frick is a man who does things. So he decided to obtain specimens of the horse-chestnut which had had not less than 30 years' development. Accordingly there are now standing along the curb line of Mr. Frick's property thirteen (of late a lucky number) of the finest horse-chestnuts which could be found, each about twenty feet high and twelve to fifteen inches in diameter a few feet above the ground.

The row includes both single and double-flowered horse-chestnuts, arranged alternately, and these are all very symmetrical. When they burst into bloom next Spring they will present a handsome appearance, and they are so large that they will afford abundant shade. The chestnuts were procured, some from near Germantown, Pa.,

and the others from Long Island and Connecticut. They were dug up with large quantities of their native soil clinging to their roots, and care was taken not to damage the latter. The roots were wrapped in wet moss and burlap and the trees were shipped on flat cars to the city. Solid rock underlies the surface near Mr. Frick's new home, and to make room for the roots of the trees it was necessary to blast a trench six feet deep and of suitable width in this rock along the whole curb line. At the bottom of the trench were placed drain pipes leading to a sewer, the object being to prevent accumulation of too much water in what would otherwise have been a mere rocky basin with no outlet. The drain pipes rest on a bed of cinders six inches in depth and are covered with a nine-inch cinder deposit.

Tons of rich black earth from old gardens on Long Island were brought to the spot and dumped into the trench, and in this soil the trees were planted with scientific care and skill under the supervision of Mr. Frederick Loeffler, a landscape gardener of long experience, employed by a firm whose mission it is to lay out and beautify the grounds of the wealthy and tasteful. The trunks of the chestnuts are at present protected from possible harm by burlap wrappings and wooden guards. The trees, being all sturdy and healthy, can hardly fail to thrive, in which case Mr. Frick will feel well repaid for the trouble and expense involved in transplanting them.

Interesting Centenaries

THE first month of the new year gives us more hundredth anniversaries of the birth of great personages than the general public expects. In fact the general public seldom concerns itself with such cycles until they come close to hand. Only those of the most important characters will be mentioned.

Louise Muhlbach, born January 2, heads the list of the births of distinguished persons who made their advent a century ago. For many years her novels were among the "best sellers" of the age, but to-day they are seldom read. The same day gave to the American portion of the world John Rameyn Brodhead, the historian; while succeeding days of January furnished us with the anniversaries of Aubrey Thomas De Vere (10), the English poet; Charles Baker Adams (11), naturalist and geologist; Eugene Emanuel Viollet Le Duc (27), great French architect, and Henry N. Hudson (28), Protestant Episcopal clergyman and Shakespearean scholar, and Sir Andrew Crombie (31), Scotch geologist. But the greatest name on the roll of births for January, 1914, is that of David Wilmut, statesman and party leader, who greets us on January 20. Wilmut's "proviso" of 1846, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, stipulated that from the territory which would be gained by us in that conflict slavery should be excluded. Incidentally this became the corner stone in the creed of the Republican party, born in 1856, the party of Fremont, Lincoln, Grant and Taft. George Palmer Putnam (February 7),

founder of the great publishing house of that name; Samuel J. Tilden (9), politician and lawyer; W. H. H. G. Kingston (28), British romance writer, author of the "Circasian Chief," and scores of other books, principally juveniles; Charles Mackay (March 27), British poet and journalist, are well remembered. April gave us (2) Erastus Brigham Bigelow, inventor of the power loom; Edward Elbridge Salisbury (6), philologist; and John Lothrop Motley (15), the historian of "The Dutch Republic" and the "United Netherlands," and Edwin Lankester, (23) the British scientist and friend of Dickens and Douglas Jerrold, while Stephen Heller, the Hungarian musician, is recalled by May 15. Henry Whitney Bellows (June 14) is well remembered as president of the Sanitary Commission during the civil war, and also as one of the most eminent Unitarian clergymen of his era; while in his own field Samuel Colt, (July 10), inventor and manufacturer of the revolver, has made a name for himself.

August 14 saw the advent of William L. Yancey of Alabama, "the morning star of secession"; while we are indebted to October 25 for the Duc De Nemours, second son of Louis Philippe of France, who refused the post of king of Belgium; to November 5 for Edward L. Davenport, one of the leading actors of his time; to November 13 for "Fighting Joe" Hooker; to December 25 for Thomas Edward, the Scotch naturalist and adviser of Darwin, and to December 29 for Edward H. Chapin, one of the foremost Universalist preachers of his day.



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Fairer to the Railroads

THE tide is changing. A new attitude is shown toward the railroads even in Texas, which has led in adverse legislation directed against the railroads and other great corporations. The Texas Business Men's Association calls attention to the fact that in those localities where the people have meted out "fair and just treatment to the Santa Fe system, treating the corporation as if it were a citizen, a good feeling has grown up between the management of the railroad and the people of that section, and that it has worked for the mutual profit and pleasure of all concerned."

Many chambers of commerce and business and industrial organizations throughout the country, including the New York Chamber, have placed themselves on record as favoring the application of the Eastern Railroads for a five per cent. increase in freight rates. Very significant of the changed feeling toward the railroads is the attitude of the National Industrial Traffic League representing 80,000 shippers. Three years ago this League bitterly and successfully resisted the increase then sought by the railroads. In the present case the League has voted not to appear in opposition to the application of the railroads. Even more significant is the change in attitude of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. This powerful body of producers and shippers was the most bitter opponent that the railroads had to increased rates in 1908 and 1910. Letters have been sent out by Sec'y John M. Glenn to the 15,000 members asking each one to wire the President, their Senators and Representatives to use their influence to grant the railroads the increased rate.

The latest figures given out by the Interstate Commerce Commission repeat the now familiar story of declining railroad profits. For the five-month period ending December 1st, 1913, the net operating revenue of 152 of the largest railroads in the country showed a shrinkage of \$39,000,000 compared with the corresponding five-month period of the previous year. The greater part of this—\$26,000,000—represents the loss to the sixty-one roads in the Eastern territory now applying for the increase in rates. The operating revenue of these roads showed an increase of \$4,500,000, but the operating expenses showed an increase during the same period of \$31,000,000.

Railroad rates have had practically no bearing upon the high cost of living. Mr. Geo. D. Ogden, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania, puts into a graphic paragraph what one cent will accomplish in the matter of freight. One red cent, according to Mr. Ogden, pays the freight upon enough apples for eight meals for a family of five; enough beef for one meal; enough cabbage for four meals; milk for two meals; onions for one and one-third meals; oysters for three; potatoes for two; and turnips for one and one-half. This certainly is not excessive. The increase of five per cent. in freight rates which the railroads ask for is quite inconsiderable; it will have no appreciable effect upon the cost of living, but will be just enough to turn the deficit of \$26,000,000 during the last five months into a fair and reasonable profit and enable the railroads to spend many millions in our workshops for much needed improvements.

Whose English is Worse?

A SLIPSHOD use of English has been a favorite charge against American writers by their English cousins. The latest accusation is that we have gone so far as to force the English themselves to use our slang. But Dr. Rossiter Johnson has no difficulty in showing that even classic English writers are guilty of clumsy and incorrect usages. If this is the case with makers of English in the slow and careful process of book writing, the critic should not be quite so captious concerning the slangy or faulty English that creeps into the American newspaper and periodical produced under a degree of pressure entirely foreign to a writer of books. Dr. Johnson ranges over the field of literature and shows by striking examples how Macaulay, Ruskin, DeQuincey, Tennyson, Lecky, Thackeray, Hallam and many others have split their infinitives, separated verbs by modifying words put in the wrong place, and dotted their writing with various awkward, ill-contrived and ambiguous expressions.

As a single instance we may cite a favorite expression—"different to," used by all British writers instead of the correct American expression "different from." On the other hand, there is a vigor and conciseness about the best newspaper style that makes it the most interesting style we have. As Prof. F. W. Beckman of the Department of Journalism of Iowa State College pointed out in addressing the American Conference of Teachers of Journalism, back of the newspaper style is the news sense which puts aside the non-essentials and grapples the vital and humanly interesting in a great mass of facts. The unpardonable sin of journalism is to be dull or prosy. Writing with a pen still warm, the journalist is able to put the facts he gathers into warm and living language. Allowing for errors and carelessness due to haste, the modern newspaper has given us a style that is virile and commanding in the extreme.

Weak Spots in Labor Legislation

THE labor legislation of the last decade or two has been prompted by the humane spirit of the time, and much of it has been wise and helpful. Those countries which have gone furthest in the matter of insurance against accident and sickness, have already begun to feel the effects of too much paternalism in such legislation. England has noted some undesirable effects in her experiments, but Germany having had longer experience with workingmen's insurance laws, finds, as Prof. Ludwig Bernhard writes in his book on the subject, that "the unintended results are more powerful than the intended."

According to a law of human nature, paternal legislation makes its beneficiaries dependent. Malingering has greatly increased. The workingman who knows that the government will care for him if he is taken sick, falls sick with remarkable ease. Not only does he fall sick more easily, but he remains sick longer than before he was under the protection of the government in this regard. The field is one for psychological study. Lacking a strong motive to keep well and about his work, or a strong desire to get back to work when he is taken sick, is sufficient explanation of many cases from the standpoint of psychology. And all the time the workman himself may not realize the effect this mental attitude is having upon his health and efficiency. The influence of the mind is shown even in the knitting of a broken bone. The average period of mending for a broken collar-bone is from 15 to 20 days for the young, and between 20 to 40 days for older people. The German workingman, knowing he is going to be taken care of by the government, requires eight months to get over such an accident.

The workingman should have the protection afforded by all reasonable and sensible legislation, but it is a mistake to go so far as to run counter to the recognized weaknesses of human nature and to rob him of his self-respect, initiative or independence. The limitation of child labor, the safeguarding of a laborer in dangerous occupations, the recovery of damages in the case of accident due to the employer's negligence, and similar legislation are all in harmony with the just and humane spirit of our times. But the best kind of insurance for a workingman, or any one else, is insurance in which the individual who hopes to benefit by it, has contributed of his own earnings. Paternalism tends to make children out of men, and this is not desirable. For the sake of his own self-respect, the workingman doesn't want to become a pure almoner at the hands of the government.

The Creed of Leslie's Weekly

(From the Parkersville, W. Va., Journal.)

LESLIE'S is nothing if not optimistic, and its words are mostly good ones, with confidence in the present and faith in the future. It is for fair play all round and believes in the union of the interests of capital and labor, of corporations and people, seller and buyer, of railroads and employes, of merchants and farmers, of bankers and workmen, and its cheerful conversation helps all along the line.

Cause and Effect

"It must be great to be a man! One dress suit lasts you for years and years, and a woman must have a new gown for every party."

"That's why one dress suit lasts a man for years and years."—Judge.



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New Ways in Our Schools

THE crying need of hand-skill everywhere has greatly impressed some of our educators. In at least one western school, throughout the year, the children in certain grades go to school one week and spend the next in factory-work. The manufacturer is said to find the young helpers quick and useful and the teachers report that they get along faster in their school-work than the children in the same grades in other schools who have no break in the monotony of study. This sounds queer to certain of the old-fashioned ones, who sometimes shudder at the series of experiments which are being tried on the present generation; but the people who are set to manage our schools probably feel that they must be doing something new and strange all the time or else the public will think they are not earning their pay! And out of it all better methods are very likely emerging.

FRIENDLY TIP

Restored Hope and Confidence

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A New York woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The road to well-being," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure of all womankind and particularly of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

Why They Don't Marry

DON'T blame the girls. They cannot ask the men to marry them. The trouble is that the men are not asking the girls. Some foolish people say that the boys do ask the girls, but the girls will not have them. That is nonsense,—or at least it is only a quarter-truth. The men are not doing the asking. And here are some of the reasons why:

In the first place, mothers do not bring up their boys with the idea that they should marry as soon as they are able to support a home. On the contrary, they generally discourage the idea of marriage in their sons, while they foster it in their daughters. You can see that this will not work. In the second place, the men really are afraid of the extravagance of the modern girl, especially in the present high cost of living. It is true that there are extravagant girls, though it is likely that the vast majority are likely to turn out careful and economical wives. Isn't it usually the mothers who do most of the economizing in our households? Isn't it because the men want to be extravagant themselves that they don't marry?

Here are some real cases: The Edley brothers are both over thirty and can well afford to marry. Their three older sisters are married, and these young men go to their three pleasant homes and play with their sweet children. They have a most comfortable home of their own, and a charming, devoted mother. They have fallen into an easy habit of life. It will take a perfect earthquake of love to start them out of that habit. Young Matley has a sister two years younger than himself. Through a sort of loyalty to her, he remains single. She seems likely not to marry,—therefore probably he will not. The Longley "boys" (both over forty) have their parents to support. Neither would wish to bring a wife home. They cannot afford a separate establishment,—so there you are. Harry Dingley, rich, luxurious, fond of travel, lost an eye some years ago, and is much disfigured thereby. He is sensitive, says he dares not ask any woman to marry him, on account of his looks,—and he fears that his disfigurement might be handed down to his children. There are thousands of cases like these.

The "Knocker"

WHEN you have been in great crowds, you have seen now and then a man go tearing through one, making a path by working his elbows,—hitting to right and to left, while men swear and women shriek. That is a fair picture of the man or woman described in modern slang as a "knocker." He goes through life mentally and morally hitting to right and to left just so.

Somebody has said that at college boys and girls get this habit by their efforts to raise a laugh. The youth with a sharp tongue finds it easy to amuse a group of his comrades by ridiculing and exposing the weak points of some fellow-student or passer-by. Others emulate his example and presently a large contingent of the students are "knocking" each other and especially their professors, and the habit follows them through life. It is a mean and contemptible habit.

The great Max Mueller, when asked why Schiller was both a genius and an artist, replied, "He possessed the art of admiring." Unless it is your special and appointed duty to hunt for faults, which it sometimes may properly be, don't do it. Cultivate the art of admiring. Look for the fine and beautiful things. St. Paul put it pretty well when he said, "Whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, think on these things."

Know the Great Literature

VERY much has been said during the last few years concerning the value of the Bible literature, and yet the matter does not seem to be fully appreciated, even in our schools and colleges. A recent work by Prof. A. S. Cook of Yale contains a collection of remarkable passages from great writers, in which they express their indebtedness to the Bible. You may profess indifference to

its moral and religious teaching, but you must admit that it is essential to the highest culture that men and women should know that wonderful book, or, rather, library, for it contains sixty-six books,—history, biography, drama, letters, poetry, ethical sermons and proverbs,—all kinds of literature. No one can understand our great poets without a knowledge of the Bible. Milton is really incomprehensible without it. Shakespeare, Browning, Tennyson, Longfellow, Lowell and many others use constantly Bible allusions and similes, which are meaningless to those ignorant of the Scriptures.

Since our institutions so largely shut out the Bible, we commend the matter to the attention of the mothers. See that your children get a little of the Bible every day, even if it is only a single verse. On Sundays, tell them its stories, teach them its noble poetry. You will find that they will love it.

Victory for the Birds

CONGRATULATIONS to the women who have waged such a fight against the bird-killers. The millinery trade is disgusted, but the new law prohibiting and limiting the slaughter of many kinds of birds for their plumage has come to stay, and its passage is due very largely to the efforts of our brave and humane women, one of the foremost of whom is the distinguished poet and clubwoman, Mrs. May Riley Smith, President of the New York Sorosis.

Education Is "Too Hard"

ONE hears queer things said on the cars. The other day in the New York subway a young fellow who was standing was talking to a girl who was sitting down. Of course, all their neighbors had the benefit of their conversation. She had a bright new solitaire on the third finger of her left hand, and therefore, (naturally) she wore no glove. This ring hinted at the relation between them. "How tall your sister Jane is getting!" she remarked.

"Isn't she! She's as tall as mother."

"Going to send her to High School?"

"No,—too hard,—going to get her some business place as soon as she graduates from Grammar School. She'll know enough."

"But hadn't she better have a year or two at High School!" pleaded the girl, who was evidently of a higher class than her friend. "And if she took four years there, she could earn good pay by the time she is nineteen."

"Somethin' in that,—but too hard,—tire her out. I know a feller that goes to Commercial High,—an' he's goin' to quit,—says it's too confounded hard."

This looks as though there were truth in Miss Repplier's accusation that our young people are getting too soft and namby-pamby to work. Also, it goes toward relieving our educators of the charge that they are making education too easy.

Answers to Inquiries

THE MARRIED LIVE LONGER

Dear Mrs. Clark, I have heard that married people live longer on an average than unmarried people. Others say it is the other way round. Please tell if there are any statistics on the matter? Yours for a wager, X.

Prof. W. L. Wilcox, of Cornell University, has found that unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 29 die at a rate 57 per cent. greater than that of the married; between 30 and 39 at a rate 119 per cent. greater; between 40 and 49 at a rate 105 per cent. greater; and that in succeeding decades, still a very much larger percentage of the unmarried die than of the married. Of women, also, many more of the unmarried die than of the married of the same age.

THE AGE OF MARRIAGE

Dear Mrs. Clark, I am eighteen years old, and am engaged, but my parents say that I am too young to be married. They want us to wait two years. He is twenty-four and is getting a good salary. I know I could manage on it. I can cook and make my own clothes, all but the very best. What do you think? Mary J.

Your parents know much more about your case and yourself and your lover than I do and you should think many times before you disregard their wishes. On general principles, it is best not to marry until one has seen more of life than a girl of eighteen usually has. Physically, also, a girl is not fully mature before the age of twenty-two or four. Still, some are more mature at eighteen than others are at twenty-four, and since you seem to be so well fitted, I hope that your parents may relent and let you marry soon.

A STAGGERING TOAST

Dear Mrs. Clark, I am to respond to the toast "The Universe" at a great dinner soon. Many of the prominent men of the town are to be there. I am the only woman who is to respond to a toast. The subject is so big that it staggers me. What can I say? Helen L.

Really, my dear Helen, I give it up.

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Spacious and handsome building, occupying an entire block, which is being erected by the new Detroit (Mich.) Athletic Club at a cost of \$1,250,000. Of the money required for the construction of this fine house \$1,100,000 was raised by the sale of mortgage bonds to the members. First mortgage bonds to the amount of \$500,000 were subscribed for without special appeal and at a meeting of the club held for that purpose subscriptions for \$600,000 of second mortgage bonds were obtained in the course of two hours. The gathering was most enthusiastic and it was the avowed determination of all present to make the club a credit to the city and a power in the world of sport. The club's membership includes many of Detroit's leading citizens. Its president is Hugh Chalmers, and among the leaders in promoting the new club were Henry B. Joy, R. D. Chapin, E. W. Lewis, and Emory W. Clark.

Fair Play for the Stock Exchange

WE are not surprised that a great many of our good and well-meaning "citizens" have an idea the "Exchange" is "Wall Street" and that "Wall Street" is confined to the New York Stock Exchange, nor that all the sins of "Wall Street" are directly attributable to this fundamentally respectable institution, as the exchange has been advertised broadcast by some of our "muck-raking" contemporaries as the financial "hell-hole" of the universe. There is no question that the exchange should have been more discriminating, particularly respecting its listings; but to regard the exchange as a clearing house for crooked deals and shady transactions is doing it a grave injustice and is very far from the truth.

There has been a good deal of publicity given to the idea of abolishing the Stock Exchange, but how about the press, pulpit and the United States mails? These have all been used at different times by the unscrupulous promoter with much success, yet nobody in his wildest flights of fancy would advocate abolishing these institutions. The exchange has its legitimate functions to perform and it is in existence today as the outcome of a necessary demand for an open market for our securities. It is an indispensable adjunct to our country's growth, as it would be next to impossible to finance our large enterprises if the buyers of securities will find it not have a place to market these same securities in times of need.

To what extent this open market has been abused by those who have used it as a means to float worthless issues is hard to determine, but it has never been with the consent or co-operation of the exchange that these abuses have been made possible and it is safe to say this class of financial pirates will find it an increasingly hard matter to get the wares before the public, through this channel.

The exchange authorities and members are alive to the situation and have already done much to safeguard the public. More will be done in the near future in the same direction and we predict they will re-establish themselves in the confidence of the public through the sincere desire to have all their acts above suspicion.

Plain Facts About the Tax on Your Income

(Continued from page 104)

had repairs been necessary upon the farm buildings, Mr. Jackson would have been entitled to deduct these from the gross rental return of the farm.

There are a number of incomes which are not taxable at the source, or before they reach the owner. As an example: Dr. Robinson has no definite income, either by the week, month or year. He makes irregular calls, receives payment for these irregularly, and until he makes an accounting at the end of the year, knows little of what his income and expenses have been. So with authors, actors, lawyers, and all others who do not receive a regular salary. Persons who owe them money, even in sums in excess of \$3,000, must not withhold the tax but each for himself must make a personal statement or return at the end of the year.

The law provides relief for those persons whose income for one cause or another has

been taxed when it should not have been. The Government blanks provided for the purpose are to be filled in and sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and after an investigation the amount will be returned if the claim is correct. Every possible provision has been made so that injustice be done to no one.

The Treasury Department has provided special forms for all purposes, and these will be found in possession of postmasters in the United States, or consuls in foreign countries, and may be obtained from these officers.

The law provides that every taxable person must make his or her personal statement between January 1st and March 1st of each year, and it provides heavy penalties for those who do not do so, always excepting ill persons or those physically or mentally incapable of acting. Guardians of minors, trustees of estates, and in fact all persons in charge of funds that will produce an annual income in excess of the exempt amounts, are held responsible for the collection of the tax.

For this past year the law does not require any one to go further back than March 1st, 1913, thus demanding a return for but five-sixths of the year. In making deductions for the same period, naturally only five-sixths of these will be allowed. In place of \$3,000 exemption for the full year, \$2,500 for the ten months will be permitted. In place of \$4,000 for the year, but \$3,333.33 will be allowed.

Failure to comply with the provisions of the law can be punished by fine of from \$20 to \$1,000. A false statement of income may be punished by fine or imprisonment.

An effort has been made to make it appear that small payments of gas, electric light, water and telephone bills, grocery accounts and the like, are subject to the tax, and would make it necessary for the housewife to hold back 1 cent on the dollar. Such absurd renditions of the law are not only false but maliciously alarming. Unless any payment for rent, or some great item of that nature reaches the sum of more than \$3,000, and is a fixed annual payment, it has no interest for the payee.

The results of the tax are likely to be beneficial rather than otherwise, for it will require the keeping of family accounts and it is an economic fact that where careful accounts are kept the expenditures drop down. While the tax is expected to produce some millions of revenue, the author of it expects also that it will result in saving an equal number of millions, now wasted, to the American household. Moreover, it is an open tax, and not hidden beneath some other payment, and, unlike war taxes, it cannot be shifted to the backs of the poor.

Exhilarating Sport

First tourist abroad—Ha, ha, ha! This is worth all the time, money and bother I've spent over here!

Second ditto—How's that?

First tourist—I deliberately kissed the little servant maid with the worst gossip in town looking on. There she is over there telling my wife about it, and the old lady can't understand a word of the language.—JUDGE.

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Novel Plan to Develop Alaska

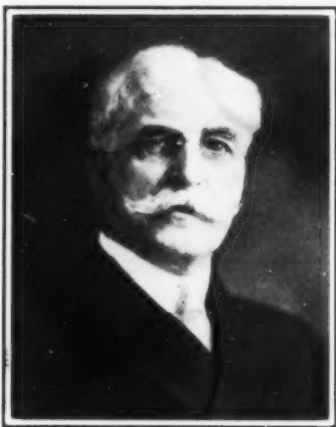
Secretary Lane Would Turn Over the Territory's Resources to a Board of Directors

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

A BOARD of Directors for Alaska. This is the innovation in the machinery of a republican government which Secretary Lane of the Interior Department has recommended to Congress as the quickest and most feasible solution of the Alaskan problem. Only by means of prompt and businesslike administration of her vast resources does Secretary Lane see the possibility of developing, without waste and without delay, the enormous opportunities of our greatest territory.

Despite our niggardly attention, this territory has already produced more than



J. F. A. STRONG

President Wilson's appointee as Governor of Alaska, who is expected to cooperate with Secretary Lane in developing the Territory's resources.

\$500,000,000 of wealth. And yet, in 1912 the commercial production of coal there was only 355 tons, while 100,000 tons had to be imported from a distance of more than 1000 miles to make it possible to carry on the Alaskan industries. Yet, just beneath the soil there lay, practically unscratched, coal fields almost without a rival in the world. So Secretary Lane declares we must act and act quickly. Of this problem he says:

The largest body of unused and neglected land in the United States is Alaska. It is now nearly half a century since we purchased this territory, and it contains to-day less than 40,000 white inhabitants, less than 1,000 for each year it has been in our possession. In the intervening 46 years we have given it little more than the most casual concern, yet its mines, fisheries, and furs alone have added to our wealth the grand sum of \$500,000,000. Individual fortunes have been made in that country larger than the price paid to Russia for the whole territory. How rich its waters are we know, because they have been proved; but how rich its lands are in gold and copper, coal and oil, iron and zinc, no one knows. The prospector has gone far enough, however, to tell us that no other section of our land to-day makes so rich a mineral promise. And in agriculture the Government itself has demonstrated that it will produce in abundance all that can be raised in the Scandinavian countries, the hardy cereals and vegetables, the meats and the berries, off which 4,000,000 people live in Norway, Sweden and Finland. It has been estimated that there are 50,000,000 acres of this land that will make homes for a people as sturdy as those of New England. Whether this is so or not, it would appear that Alaska can be made self-sustaining agriculturally.

What has Uncle Sam done with these riches? Nothing. This vast and unsurpassed asset, declares Secretary Lane, lies almost undeveloped. One-fifth of the size of the United States, Alaska contains less than 1,000 miles of anything that might be called a wagon road. Here and there a railroad starts at the sea and wanders off into the wilderness or to the doors of some private industry. Only the richest of Alaska's mines can be worked, and the resource of greatest and most immediate importance—her coal lands—lies untouched.

Only one constructive thing has Uncle Sam done for Alaska in almost half a century of ownership—and Secretary Lane mentions this with a note of sarcasm. It has imported reindeer for the benefit of the Eskimo on the border of the Arctic Ocean. For the white man, he declares, we have done nothing. It has not been a matter of climate. For southeastern Alaska, he declares, is more temperate than Washington. Even its arctic regions are more hospitable than Stockholm or St. Petersburg. But to-day, he points out, there is more railroad building 500 miles north of the Canadian border than in the 500 miles south of it. Canada is developing lands far less fruitful and less rich than Alaska. Why has not this land been developed? Secretary Lane replies:

The frank answer is that we did not realize until within a few years that it was worth developing.

As soon as we discovered its value as a national asset we became alarmed and drew back, affrighted at the thought that we might lose it, or at least that it would become the property of those who would exploit without respect to the public interest. Since then we have been waiting to make up our minds as to what wisely could be done. But now it would seem to be the sense of the people that we shall proceed at once and in a large way to deal with the problem of Alaskan development.

Then Secretary Lane declares that the only way "to bring Alaska into the early and full realization of her possibilities" is to create a new piece of governmental machinery. He would do this as though Uncle Sam were some great corporation desiring to develop a large territory. He would put it all into the hands of a board of directors. To that board, he would turn over "all the national assets in that territory, to be used primarily for her improvement—her lands, fisheries, Indians, Eskimos, seals, forests, mines, waterways, railroads—all that the nation owns, cares for, controls, or regulates." He would give to it no power over the internal affairs of the organized territory.

This board, he says, could advise Congress "without prejudice, out of a deep national interest, and with first-hand knowledge of conditions." It would also coordinate the Government enterprises in Alaska. At present, he points out, the control of lands is in one department, of forests in another, or roads in a third, of fisheries in a fourth, and of railroads in still another. He declares, too, that it is impossible to administer Alaska's land law satisfactorily at a distance of 5,000 miles in Washington.

Through this board of directors, he would develop Alaska out of her own resources and her own revenues. He would give to her her own federal budget. And out of the funds raised from her own lands and her fisheries, her furs, her forests, and her mines, he would construct her roads, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. He would make up the board of directors so that each of them would be the administrative and residential head of a department. He says that the commission would not go unchecked, for it must report to the head of some department at Washington, and through that head to Congress, and would be always subject to investigation. He would not delay the more immediate needs of Alaska to wait congressional action on so far-reaching a plan. He declares that action must be taken at once on the construction of Alaska's railroads and the opening of her coal lands.

The Secretary renews his recommendation that the Government undertake the construction and operation of a system of trunk line railroads in Alaska. He argues that "it would seem wise for the Government to undertake this task upon grounds of state. The rates and the service of such railroads should be fixed with reference to Alaskan development—not with regard to immediate returns. The charges fixed should be lower for years to come than would justify private investment."

As one method of repaying the Government for the great investment which would be necessary he suggests that the Government subsidize itself by reserving one-half of the land on each side of the railroad until it has risen in value through the growth of the lands given to the public. He especially declares that the building of the trunk line should not hinder but help the establishment of minor roads for private enterprise. He would free these lesser lines from the restrictions of the "commodity clause" of the Interstate Commerce act, but would insist upon their strict Governmental supervision.

Concerning the coal lands he declares that their development should be carried on "under a leasing and royalty system similar to that under which the State of Minnesota leases its ore lands, and the States of Montana and Colorado their coal lands." This plan would give to private operators the right to develop coal fields in tracts of sufficient size to prove economical, under a minimum annual royalty which would insure their continued operation. Although he suggests that the term of lease might be limited to twenty or thirty years, he is not unwilling to recommend that all leases be renewable or even that indefinite leases be made. He also suggests that the needs of isolated localities might be met most quickly by licenses to mine small tracts, without any charge on the part of the Government.

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They know it is often possible to buy to better advantage through purchasing on a scale down. They know there is a similar advantage in selling 100 or 500 shares on a scale up.

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John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE, 74 BROADWAY
Uptown Office—42d St. and Broadway,
NEW YORK.

**Safety First!**

Too many investors buy bonds and stocks because they are cheap. They are blinded to the safety by the mirage of huge profits.

We cater to clients who buy securities that have a good past. There is no better guarantee of future profits. Let us recommend such a list to you.

Write for our January circular 13 L. W.

A. H. Bickmore & Company
111 Broadway New York



LEADING FIGURES IN A GREAT ENGINEERING PROJECT

Men who were active in effecting the construction of the great dam and water-power plant at Hale's Bar, on the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, Tenn. This was one of the last of the big enterprises directed by the late Anthony N. Brady, the widely known capitalist. It cost \$9,000,000 and it took eight years to complete the work. Its successful completion was lately celebrated with much enthusiasm. The project will develop hydro-electric power and will help to make Chattanooga one of the leading manufacturing centers of the United States. The dam can also be used to raise the level of the river during the low water period and thus keep the stream navigable all the year. Left to right: seated, Charles M. Jacobs of Jacobs & Davies, contracting engineers; Col. James Bogart, New York, consulting engineer. Mr. Jacobs built the tunnels under the Hudson River for the Pennsylvania Railroad and Col. Bogart first harnessed Niagara Falls for power purposes. Standing: P. J. Kruesi, vice-president of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the committee on celebration; Thomas R. Murray, designing electrical engineer of the plant; E. P. Gavit, son-in-law of Anthony N. Brady; James C. Brady, second son of Anthony N. Brady; Nicholas F. Brady, eldest son and successor of Anthony N. Brady; Charles E. James of Chattanooga, promoter of the project.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

LIQUIDATE! The country has been going through a process of liquidation. Capital has felt it and now labor is feeling it. Some one has suggested that what the country needs to relieve it from distress is a liquidation of politicians. We second the motion.

The great interests of the country are showing their absolute and earnest desire to comply with the law and to respect public feeling even when it misjudges things. The acceptance by the Union Pacific and the New Haven Railroads, and by sundry associations accused of restraint of trade, of the drastic terms laid down by the Attorney General furnishes the best proof of the good faith of our captains of industry. The retirement of J. P. Morgan & Co. from interlocking directorates is another proof.

President Forgan of the National City Bank of Chicago is right in saying that if the country is given half a chance the process of business recovery will be swift and certain. As our friend, General T. L. Watson, says, "In every way, our leading capitalists are showing their willingness to take the olive branch held out by President Wilson." Now let the Interstate Commerce Commission listen to the voice of the people of this country and in all fairness permit the railroads to increase their freight rates slightly and thus restore their credit.

With ability to borrow the necessary funds thus assured, the railroads stand ready to spend a billion dollars in the good year 1914 in shops and factories, most of it for labor for much-needed replenishment, improvement and extensions. Let Congress stop its trust busting, its indiscriminate investigating, give up playing politics and give the country a rest. That is all that it needs to dissolve the army of the unemployed and to fill once more the dinner pail to the brim. Then things would hum in Wall Street once more, and everybody would be happy.

Wall Street responds so readily to every item of reassuring news that experienced operators believe the low level has been reached. I have often called attention to the fact that the lower the market goes the greater the inducement to buy securities. Careful investors follow the rule of buying when everybody is "blue" and in a selling mood. They sell when everybody is enthusiastic over the outlook and buying is general.

Operators in this class seldom buy at the lowest level or sell at the highest, but they are the ones who operate on the most conservative lines and run the least chance of a loss. In fact they seldom lose because they

exercise discrimination in buying and have patience to hold their securities through all discouragements with confidence that ultimately the market must have its upward swing.

During the past thirty years I have witnessed many ups and downs in Wall Street and periods of depression more acute than we have been passing through during the past year. I have never known a panic that was not followed ultimately by a boom. This does not mean that I am urging my readers to jump into the market and buy indiscriminately, but for months I have suggested that well-chosen dividend payers were on an attractive basis.

Nor will my readers forget that after the dissolution of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies I predicted active trading, with good bargains, in the subsidiaries of these great, well managed so-called "trusts." We have witnessed the realization of this prediction as far as the Standard Oil stocks are concerned, and this will be followed by active speculation in the Tobacco stocks, sooner or later, because of their excellent earnings and generous dividends. Whether the movement in the oil shares has carried some of them too high I do not undertake to say. The greatest safety is found in buying dividend payers while they are quiet and inactive. As soon they become active the public rushes in to buy, prices advance and insiders, eager to take their profit, get on the selling side.

Some low-priced stocks, if the market continues to show strength, will afford opportunities for speculation, especially industrials that have severely declined, such as Rumely, Beet Sugar and American Ice. It is a good market to watch carefully. Assurance of a short session of Congress, and of permission to railroads to increase their freight rates would certainly stimulate business everywhere, and the stock market would at once respond to changed conditions.

I have been greatly pleased at the prompt response to my call to readers to enroll themselves in a Stockholders' Protective organization. Every day the mail brings me coupons and letters by the hundred. The organization promises to be so large that I am seriously contemplating giving it an official form with a membership card for all who may join. This bids fair to become the nucleus of a nation-wide protest against unwarranted attacks on our industrial and railway corporations. Join it now.

SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT

Date 1914
Jasper, Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.
You can enroll me, without expense, as a member of your Corporation Security Holders' Association, organized for joint protection against unjust, unwise and unnecessary legislation.
Signed
Street No.
City
State

(Continued on page 117.)

Profit or Loss

The difference between investing and speculating is the difference between profit and loss.

The **Guaranteed First Mortgage Real Estate Certificates** issued by this Company afford unquestioned safety and liberal interest, while untried securities practically always mean loss.

Issued in denominations of \$100 to \$5,000. 6% interest per annum, payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

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SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH

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United States Depository for Postal Savings

Safe 6% January Investments

In purchasing first mortgage 6% bonds of us, investors are selecting securities whose safety has been tested and tried by an experience of 32 years, during which time no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any bond or mortgage sold by this House.

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Write for the Investors' Magazine and Circular No. 557B

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
MORTGAGE & BOND BANKERSESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BLDG. CHICAGO ONE WALL ST. NEW YORK**Has the Value of the Dollar Decreased?**

This is a much-discussed question at the present time, and is advanced by many as the cause of the present high cost of commodities and depressed securities markets.

We have issued a booklet dealing with this subject, and shall be pleased to send it upon application.

Write for Booklet L 235

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
MEMBER N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
37 Wall St., N.Y. Tel. Hanover 6110

Ohio Oil Co. Anglo-Amer. Oil

Special Circular on request

SLATTERY & Co.Dealers in Investment Securities
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First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable at Farmers National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for reference. **We've been doing the same thing FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS**

Write for particulars.
The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.
Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00
FORT WORTH TEXAS

BONDS

Accepted by the U. S. Government as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. Instead of the 2% the Postal Banks pay, these Bonds will yield from **4% to 5 1/4%**
Write for Booklet E—"Bonds of Our Country"—FREE
New First Nat'l Bank, Dep't 5, Columbus, O.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 116)

K., Algona, Iowa: If you have your little savings well invested at 5 per cent., it would not be advisable to make a change, for security is the first consideration.

O., Brooklyn: 1. I think well of Vacuum Oil. It makes a good return on the investment, but has advanced considerably since I suggested it. 2. I do not advise McKinley Darragh as an investment.

R., Cleveland, O.: The control of the Sen-Sen Chiclet Co. was acquired by the American Chiclet Company four years ago. The stock of the American Chiclet Company is, therefore, the better purchase.

O. L. H., Upper Alton, Ill.: The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. has a large and growing business. While the bonded indebtedness is heavy, earnings indicate that it can be cared for. I would not call it a prime investment.

B., Cincinnati: I do not regard Chesapeake & Ohio "as a good safe investment" at present, and doubt if dividends can be maintained under existing conditions. It pays 4 per cent. and sold last year from 52 to 80.

S., Butte, Mont.: Avoid any company that promises to give you \$250 within a year for an investment of \$100 or anything like that. The statement that the New York Bank stocks pay extravagant dividends is absurd.

E., Oshkosh, Wis.: You could divide your \$600 among several \$100 bonds, including one of the Cuban 5 per cent's, one of the Chicago real estate company to which you refer, one municipal, one good railroad and one or two industrials.

C. B., St. Louis: New York Central has such a magnificent property and such an excellent management and record as a dividend payer that it looks attractive, though fear of a suit by the government is a depressing influence.

W., Ohio: American Car & Foundry common has been paying 2 per cent. If railroads were permitted to slightly increase their freight rates, they would be able to raise much-needed funds for new equipment and this would be greatly to the advantage of all the equipment companies.

J., Cincinnati: The Atchison has suffered some loss of traffic, by the severe drought in a part of its territory. I know of no contemplated action against it by the Federal Government and no reason for one. If the increase in freight rates is granted, the stock should sell higher.

M., Auburn, N. Y.: The Wheeling & Lake Erie has possibilities in view of the recent decision of the court in favor of the contention of the minority stockholders. This makes possible the independent reorganization of the road. An assessment may be levied. Unless you are prepared to meet it, it would not be well to purchase the stock.

G., Clairton, Pa.: The reduced tariff must affect the steel industry, directly and indirectly, but if railroads are permitted to increase their rates, they will be in the market for heavy purchases of steel and iron products and this may save the situation. I doubt if the 5 per cent. dividends on Steel Com. can be continued.

J., Denver: The Corporation Security Holders' Association which I have suggested that my readers organize is a voluntary association of those holding the securities of industrial or railway corporations. The purpose is to protect their interests whenever they are jeopardized either by bad management or bad legislation.

A., Keesport, Pa.: You can hardly expect to get 9 per cent. on your investment and call it "absolutely safe." A man with \$100 or \$200 to invest ought to put it in a first class security. These will yield about 5 per cent. Better buy something sold on the stock exchange that has a ready market, and that will participate in any advance. Reputable brokers and bankers will furnish lists of \$100 bonds of this character from which a choice can be made.

F., Elizabeth, N. J.: 1. The Government's suit against Corn Products is so utterly unjustified that I do not see how it can be won, but the law is uncertain. The disruption of this property will be a great calamity. If the Government should compromise the suit on a fair basis, so as not to disturb the company's business, the shares would undoubtedly advance. 2. I am very hopeful of the New Haven, under Mr. Elliott's excellent management. A recovery seems hardly possible.

P., Brunswick, Ga.: Denver & Rio Grande preferred is simply a fair speculation. The burden it assumed in guaranteeing the bonds of the Great Western is a handicap and will be until the latter develops greater earning capacity, which it is bound to do in time, unless a severe business depression interferes. The stock market is in better shape than it was and if adverse legislation and adverse action by the Interstate Commerce Commission are avoided it will need only good crops to make things lively.

T., Vicksburg, Miss.: 1. It would not be well to change your investments at present, for they are reasonably secure, excepting possibly your Steel stock. 2. Short-term notes paying 6 per cent., and reasonably assured, can be had. Bonds based on well located real estate in our large cities, of course, have merit. 3. No magazine can

teach you the value of investments. Everything written about such matters in an impartial way will help you. After all you must draw your conclusions as experts do, by watching the earnings of corporations and the trend of business.

P., Washington, Ill.: Texas Company stock, commonly known as "Texas Oil" was attractive when I called attention to it. Then it was selling around par. The Company is earning a great deal of money, but there is no truth in the report that the Standard Oil is seeking to acquire the property. That has been officially denied by Mr. A. C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Co. After such a rise as Texas Co. has had, it looks like a better sale than purchase. The 6 per cent. bonds convertible into stocks at 150 look safer.

D., Frederick, Md.: 1. It is impossible to say what is "the best buy" because market conditions are constantly changing. I think well of preferred stocks with well-established records like Northwest, St. Paul, U. P., Atchison and B. & O. 2. Washington Oil has had a decided rise. All the Standard Oil subsidiaries seem to be in favor. If readers who followed my suggestion at the time of the dissolution of the Company had picked up the stocks of the subsidiaries, they would have a handsome profit. It looks as if there would be an active speculation in dividend-paying oil securities this year. 3. Western mortgages, well secured, offered by reliable houses, have merit.

Inquirer, Brooklyn: 1. It would be safer to put the savings of your children in first class \$100 bonds. A good speculative \$100 bond is that of the American Ice Securities Company, paying at present prices over 7½ per cent. I called attention to this bond when it sold around \$70. It is now about 10 points higher. The safest investment for your children would be a first class municipal bond, yielding about 4½ per cent. The bonds of the Cuban Government pay 5 per cent and can be had in denominations of \$100. 2. I think well of Anglo-American Oil, but all oil stocks must have a speculative element. 3. It is not advisable to sacrifice Missouri Pacific or any of the other railroad stocks at present. Favorable action by the Interstate Commerce Commission would be greatly to their advantage. It might give the entire market an upward swing.

New York, January 22, 1914. JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Amateur, Dover, N. H.: The New York real estate bonds, paying 5 per cent., that can be bought by paying \$10 down, and the 6 per cent. 100 bonds are both issued by New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York. They are fully described in their "Circular No. 18," a copy of which you can have by writing them for it.

Highest Interest, Portland, Me.: If you deal with parties of good reputation and high standing in the far West and South, who offer much higher rates of interest than you can get at home, you can, no doubt, make a profitable investment of some of your funds. I would not advise you to put all your eggs in one basket.

P., Washington, Ill.: 1. If you have no experience in reference to the stock market, get circulars of information offered without charge by members of the New York Stock Exchange and others, in their published announcements. 2. You can buy any number of shares from one upward. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, members, New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for a copy of their "Free Booklet No. 4-A," on "Odd Lot Investments."

F., Holyoke, Mass.: 1. All brokers buy stocks on margin and most of them issue weekly, monthly or quarterly letters and circulars of information beside instructive booklets. It will be profitable to send for these documents, as they contain much instruction. 2. Interesting facts in reference to investments will be found in a leaflet recently published by E. F. Hutton & Co., Investment Department, Woolworth Building, New York. Write to the above firm for a copy of its "Letter W-5."

Schoolmaster: You can get better than 4 per cent. on your money by buying good investment bonds, some of which will yield 5 per cent. Pay no attention to the parties that offer you the mining bonds. Be careful to make a good choice of securities. Deal with bankers who make a specialty of investment securities. It will be helpful if you will write to A. B. Leach & Co., Investment Securities, 149 Broadway, New York, for "Circular J. 66," compiled for their customers and which will be sent to any of my readers on application, without charge.

Tariff, Jacksonville, Fla.: Some industrial stocks undoubtedly will be affected by the Tariff. Beet Sugar and American Woolen already have been. A booklet explaining the effect of the Tariff and Income Tax on investments has been carefully compiled for their customers by Gilbert Elliott & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 37 Wall Street, New York. My readers will find this booklet well worth reading. It will be sent to any of them on application without charge. Write for "Booklet L-8."

Bond List, Altoona, Ill.: 1. A list of \$100 bonds, including railroad and industrial and those that are exempt from taxes, which can be bought either for cash or on the partial payment plan, has been compiled by Sheldon & Sheldon, 32 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Free Booklet No. 26." 2. The "Weekly Financial Review" you speak of is published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. This will be sent without charge, to any of my readers regularly if they will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

Rest, Los Angeles: It is difficult to say which of the Standard Oil subsidiary stocks offers you the best opportunity for a profit. I think highly of the Standard Oil of New Jersey. It has recently been selling at a little over \$400 a share. It has a large surplus and is regarded as one of the most profitable of the Standard Oil concerns. You can get information on any of the Standard Oil stocks by writing to Slatery & Co., Investment Securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. Also write to J. Hathaway Pope & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, for their free "Standard Oil Booklet."

Hundred Dollar Bonds, Omaha: 1. You would get greater satisfaction and a higher rate of interest by diversifying your investments so as to include some public utility and real estate bonds, paying 6 per cent. as against the 5 per cent. railway bonds you suggest. P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, are recommending a first mortgage 6 per cent. public utility bond in denominations of \$100 and upward. Write to them for their "Circular X 153." 2. The \$100 bonds paying 6 per cent. secured by Chicago real estate, to which you refer, have been sold for many years by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York. Write to them for a copy of their "Investors Magazine," and "Circular 557-B."

63D ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

Thomas E. Lovejoy,
President

66 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS SINCE ORGANIZATION PLUS THE
AMOUNT NOW HELD FOR THEIR BENEFIT,

\$94,808,166.85

PAID FOR BASIS

ADMITTED ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1914

Bonds and stocks	\$3,547,824.25
Bonds and mortgages	7,941,727.12
Real Estate	5,398,946.99
Loans and liens on policies	4,423,857.98
Cash in banks and on hand	261,049.53
Deferred premiums and premiums in course of collection	172,049.08
Interest and rents due and accrued and all other assets	392,541.88

LIABILITIES

Policy reserve (as computed by the New York Insurance Department)	\$19,648,578.00
Reserve for supplementary contracts	93,181.00
Policy claims awaiting proof	108,238.95
Premiums, interest and rent paid in advance	118,658.99
Dividends due policyholders (including 1914 dividends apportioned in 1913)	91,426.72
Federal and State taxes payable in 1914 (Estimated)	32,500.00
All other liabilities	40,731.06
Amount held subject to contingencies for Survivorship Dividend Policies	
\$1,391,630.65	
Contingent reserve fund	2,004,682.11
613,051.46	

\$22,137,996.83

\$22,137,996.83

Increase in New Business
Increase in Income

Increase in Assets
Increase in Surplus

Decrease in Death Losses
Increase in Payments to Policyholders

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We want 750 five-thousand dollar a year salesmen. Experience unnecessary. Do not delay. No charge for territory. Exclusive field. Success assured. 150 per cent. profit. Remarkable opportunity. Harvest of real money-making. We are appointing men every day to manage our business in local territories. We need good honest willing workers, and we offer you this opportunity to

MAKE \$5,000 THIS YEAR

Introducing THE SWEDISH RHYTHMIC VIBRATOR, the most amazing seller ever invented. An instrument for home vibratory massage treatment. Needed by every man, woman and family. Endorsed by the highest medical authorities in the world. Sells to the home, to physicians, masseurs, osteopaths, chiropractors, barbers, beauty parlors—unlimited market. One sale a day means \$90 a week net profit to you.

THE SWEDISH RHYTHMIC VIBRATOR,

a wonderful scientific invention. Produces 30,000 thrilling, invigorating, penetrating, revitalizing vibrations per minute. Relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, constipation, catarrh, nervousness, and all chronic affections. Agent's sample at wholesale price.

WRITE TODAY. Get free literature and complete information at once. Send no money—merely drop us a card naming county desired. Attend to this right now.

SWEDISH RHYTHMIC VIBRATOR CO., 110 Vibrator Building, 215-225 Schiller Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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This house is the leader in an extension of the conservative investment field, which, just being opened up, is already producing tremendous results of far-reaching benefit. To thrifty investors, large and small, it offers special and exceptional advantages. It now desires to be represented in other cities by well rated business men or men with spotless records who are worth at least \$5,000 in personal property. If you are a man of this substance and character—if you like to mingle with and talk to your fellows and are able to make them see an opportunity which is to their advantage—we will select you for our sole representative in your city. provided you are willing to wait for your pay until you produce results. It is a connection that will add to your prestige and give you a thorough training in sound finance, and you can add from \$2,000 to \$7,500 to your yearly income, as you are willing to work. If you are not looking for easy money, but good money for honest effort, address Sales Manager, T. B. Lyon, 21 Exchange Place, New York City.

A Sample Apron will Cost You . . . 10c

Send us the name of your dealer (who should keep *Ivan Laskitch's Aprons and Rompers*), with 10c for packing and postage, and we will send you an embroidered round apron.

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Dealers Write for Particulars

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By GEO. H. SHIRLEY, expert to the Senate Currency Committee. 90 page booklet, 6 x 4 in., which every man should have. Price 15 cents, postpaid. J. S. OGILVIE PUB. CO., 57 B. Rose Street, New York.

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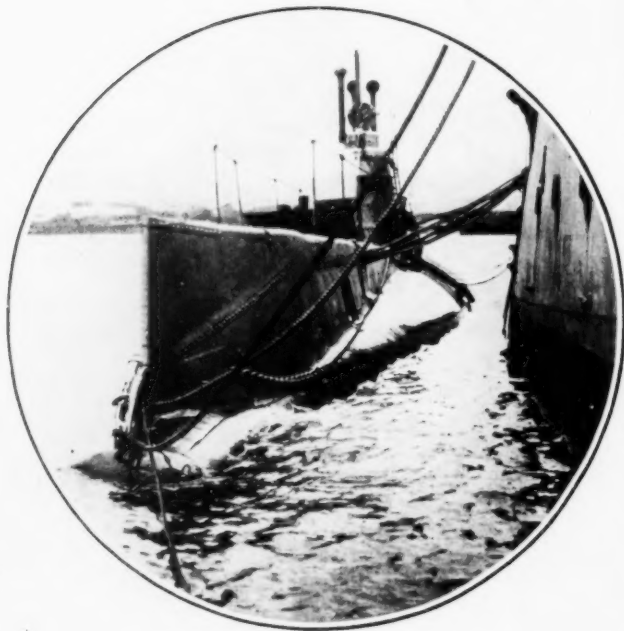
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ALWAYS IN OUR SEALED PACKAGES

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, ADDRESS NEW YORK CITY

News of the Time Told in Pictures



ELEVEN DIE IN A SUBMARINE

The A-7 submarine of the British Navy failed to rise after diving during manoeuvres off the coast of Plymouth, England, Jan. 16. Four days later the craft was still missing, although a most vigorous search had been made by naval vessels. The air supply of the lost craft was sufficient for her crew for 12 hours only. Submarine accidents have cost more than 200 lives, the British Navy having lost 77 officers and men and the French 82. The United States navy has never had a fatal submarine accident.

BROWN & CO.



FIVE THOUSAND UNINVITED GUESTS

After their defeat at Ojinaga, 3,500 Mexican soldiers fled across the Rio Grande to the U. S. States. Camp followers women and children, increased the number of refugees to over 5,000. These were concentrated at Presidio, Tex., in camps supplied by the U. S. Army. The refugees were later marched 60 miles across the desert to Marfa, Tex., the nearest railroad point, and from there sent to El Paso. They will be quartered at Fort Bliss.

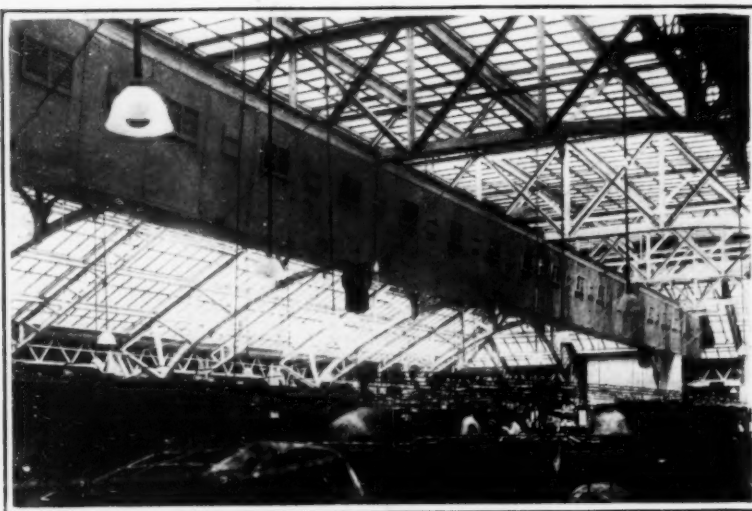
REX



GUARDING AGAINST AN EPIDEMIC

The medical staff of the U. S. Army took vigorous measures to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic amongst the Mexican refugees. The illustration shows surgeons vaccinating against smallpox. The cost of maintaining the refugees is \$2,500 a day, and they are to stay at Fort Bliss until peace is restored. The cost will be charged against Mexico.

COURTESY INTL. NEWS



SPYING ON POSTAL CLERKS

This unique photograph shows the means whereby post-office inspectors may secretly watch the army of clerks in the Post Office at Washington, D. C. The long cage suspended from the ceiling is so arranged that it is impossible to tell from the outside whether or not it is occupied. The inspectors are concerned both with the industry and the honesty of the clerks. All large modern post-office buildings have similar equipments, but on a smaller scale.

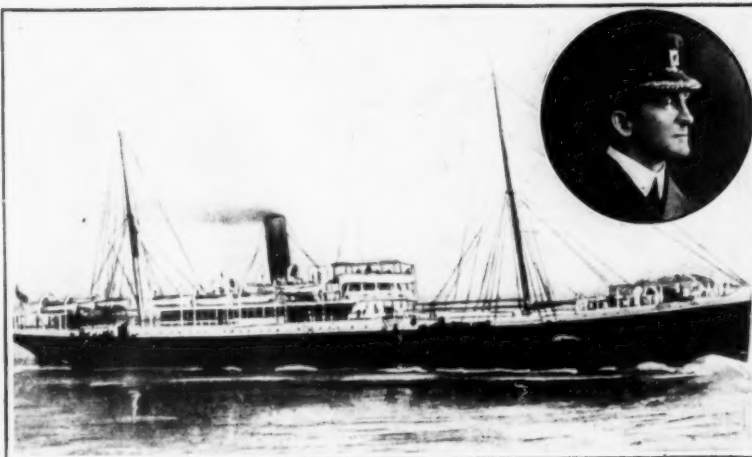
HARRIS & LIVING



A VOLCANO THAT KILLED THOUSANDS

On Jan. 14 Sakurashima, a volcano on the Island of Sakura, Kagoshima Bay, southern Japan, that had been dormant for a century, erupted violently, forming a new crater and throwing out immense quantities of lava. Almost the entire population of the island was killed and the city of Kagoshima, across the bay, was partly destroyed. The whole southern half of the Island of Kuishui was enveloped in smoke and ashes. Several thousand people lost their lives and at least 300,000 are threatened with starvation.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



WRECKED ON NOVA SCOTIA ROCKS

The Royal Mail Steamer Cobequid, of the West India service, was driven on Trinity Rock, 10 miles north of Yarmouth, N. S. and wrecked Jan. 12. The wireless summoned several small vessels to her aid and 107 persons, the entire passenger list and crew, were taken off in life boats, after having faced what seemed to be certain death for two days. The rescue, made amid fog, high seas and wintry winds, was one of the most thrilling in the annals of the sea. The illustration shows the Cobequid and Capt. J. Howson, her commander.

INTL. NEWS



BOERS TO SUPPRESS STRIKE VIOLENCE

The strike difficulties recently agitating South Africa brought veterans of the Boer War to the support of the British flag. The threatened universal strike of workmen throughout the South African colonies was made unusually serious by the large number of natives employed in the mines and elsewhere, and the Boers promptly organized volunteer military bodies under their old commanders to preserve peace and order. The strike lasted only about two weeks. The illustration shows a volunteer Boer Commando under arms.

REX

A Page of Big Fish Stories



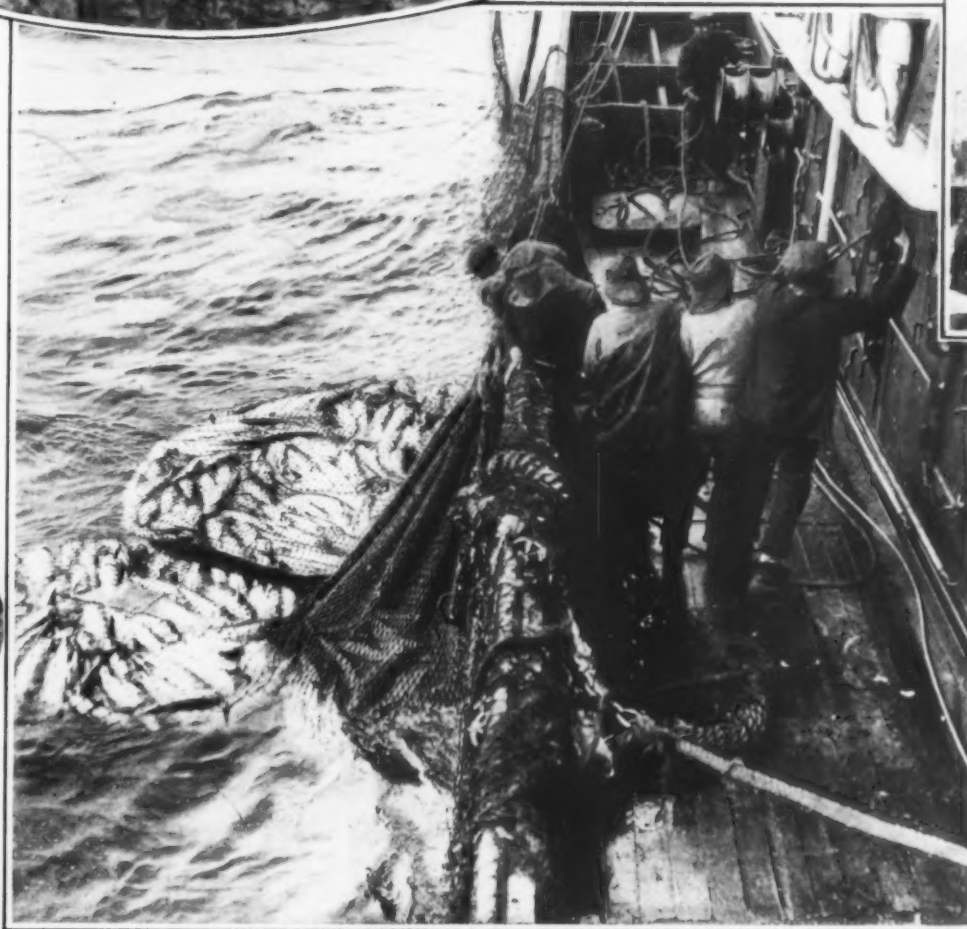
SALMON SWARMING UP AN ALASKAN CREEK
A small creek at Ketchikan, Alaska, during the spawning season. The salmon are then so numerous that they actually fill the creek so that one might even walk across on fish. The salmon has the peculiar habit of returning to its birthplace to spawn; then it dies and is washed down to the sea.



A MONSTER OF THE PACIFIC
A game black sea-bass caught in the waters of Santa Cruz, Cal.



A 408-POUND HALIBUT
Said to be the largest halibut ever caught on the Pacific Coast. It was taken by hook and line off the south-eastern coast of Alaska by Henry Fowler and William Kelly. It was 7 1/2 feet long and 3 1/2 feet broad. It was hooked from a dory, which was overturned in the struggle, but the men held on and killed the fish with clubs and knives.



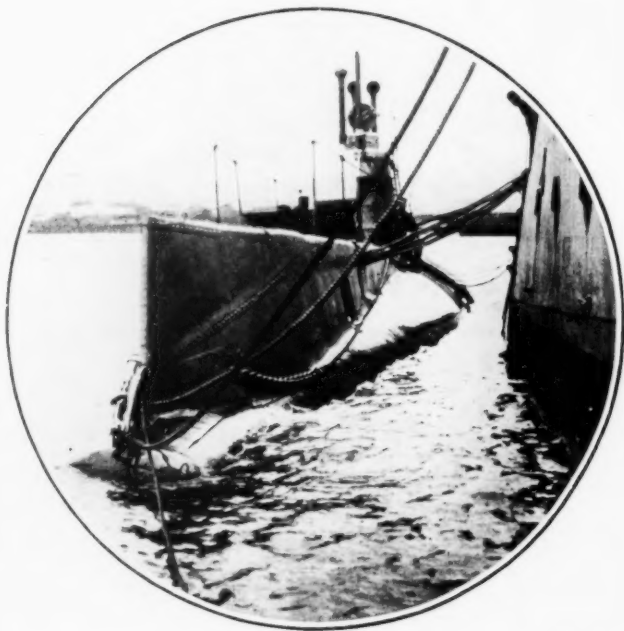
A GREAT CATCH ON THE CODFISH BANKS
Fifteen tons of codfish caught in a single haul. This catch would make enough cod liver oil to run a drug store for a long time to come!

A MAINE CODFISH
It was caught on a hand line in the harbor of Eastport, Me. It weighed 55 pounds and was three feet nine inches long.

A CURIOUS TOMBSTONE
It marks the grave of George W. Pell, a pioneer fish merchant of Denver, and recalls the Aztec custom of burying a man with some symbol of his occupation in life.



News of the Time Told in Pictures



ELEVEN DIE IN A SUBMARINE

The A7 submarine of the British Navy failed to rise after diving during manoeuvres off the coast of Plymouth, England, Jan. 16. Four days later the craft was still missing, although a most vigorous search had been made by naval vessels. The air supply of the lost craft was sufficient for her crew for 12 hours only. Submarine accidents have cost more than 200 lives, the British Navy having lost 77 officers and men and the French 82. The United States navy has never had a fatal submarine accident.



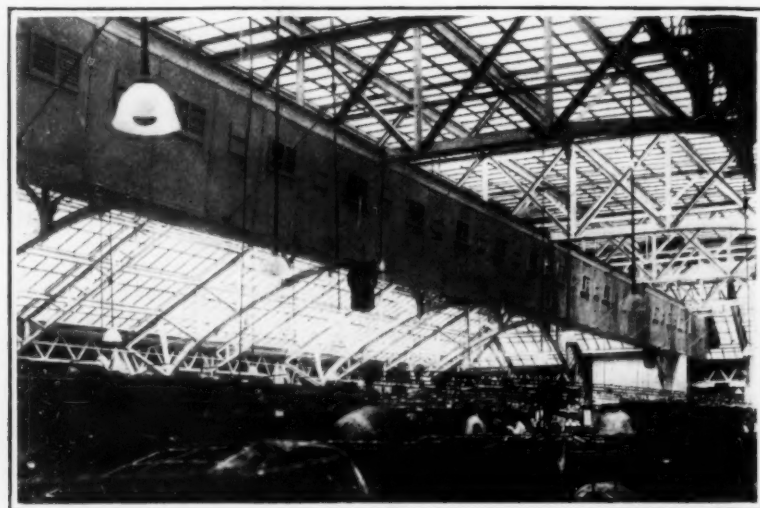
FIVE THOUSAND UNINVITED GUESTS

After their defeat at Ojinaga, 3,500 Mexican soldiers fled across the Rio Grande to the United States. Camp followers women and children, increased the number of refugees to over 5,000. These were concentrated at Presidio, Tex., in camps supplied by the U. S. Army. The refugees were later marched 60 miles across the desert to Marfa, Tex., the nearest railroad point, and from there sent to El Paso. They will be quartered at Fort Bliss.



GUARDING AGAINST AN EPIDEMIC

The medical staff of the U. S. Army took vigorous measures to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic amongst the Mexican refugees. The illustration shows surgeons vaccinating against smallpox. The cost of maintaining the refugees is \$2,500 a day, and they are to stay at Fort Bliss until peace is restored. The cost will be charged against Mexico.



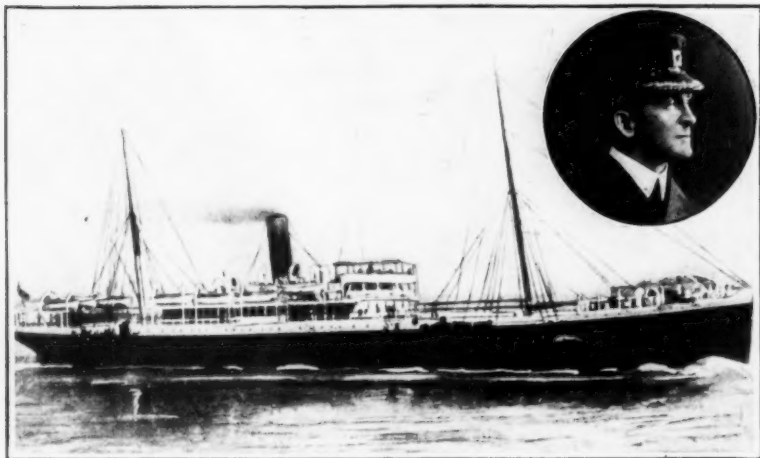
SPYING ON POSTAL CLERKS

This unique photograph shows the means whereby post-office inspectors may secretly watch the army of clerks in the Post Office at Washington, D. C. The long cage suspended from the ceiling is so arranged that it is impossible to tell from the outside whether or not it is occupied. The inspectors are concerned both with the industry and the honesty of the clerks. All large modern post-office buildings have similar equipments, but on a smaller scale.



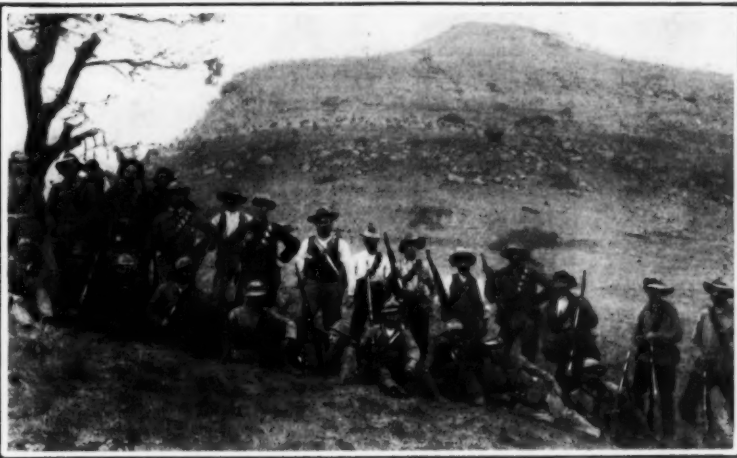
A VOLCANO THAT KILLED THOUSANDS

On Jan. 14 Sakurashima, a volcano on the Island of Sakura, Kagoshima Bay, southern Japan, that had been dormant for a century, erupted violently, forming a new crater and throwing out immense quantities of lava. Almost the entire population of the island was killed and the city of Kagoshima, across the bay, was partly destroyed. The whole southern half of the Island of Kuishui was enveloped in smoke and ashes. Several thousand people lost their lives and at least 300,000 are threatened with starvation.



WRECKED ON NOVA SCOTIA ROCKS

The Royal Mail Steamer Cobequid, of the West India service, was driven on Trinity Rock, 10 miles north of Yarmouth, N. S., and wrecked Jan. 12. The wireless summoned several small vessels to her aid and 107 persons, the entire passenger list and crew, were taken off in life boats, after having faced what seemed to be certain death for two days. The rescue, made amid fog, high seas and wintry winds, was one of the most thrilling in the annals of the sea. The illustration shows the Cobequid and Capt. J. Howson, her commander.



BOERS TO SUPPRESS STRIKE VIOLENCE

The strike difficulties recently agitating South Africa brought veterans of the Boer War to the support of the British flag. The threatened universal strike of workmen throughout the South African colonies was made unusually serious by the large number of natives employed in the mines and elsewhere, and the Boers promptly organized volunteer military bodies under their old commanders to preserve peace and order. The strike lasted only about two weeks. The illustration shows a volunteer Boer Commando under arms.

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Not Bleached

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.
WASHBURN'S
TRADE
MARK
GOLD
MEDAL
LOUR
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WASHBURN-CROSBY CO'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Creamy White—Brings to The Bread a Rich Golden Bloom